

CALIFORNIANA

MAIN LIBRARY

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1223 90158 6561

317 SA52A 4

685558

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Form 3427



The OCCIDENTAL HOTEL is located on Montgomery Street —the fashionable promenade of the City—and has a frontage of 275 feet, extending from Bush to Sutter Street, by a depth of 168½ feet. The Hotel is four stories high, and is one of the most substantial buildings in California : the foundation walls are six to eight feet thick, of the best quality of cut stone, laid in cement and lime. The Hotel contains

412 ROOMS!

Several of the Private Suites have Bath Rooms and Closets within each Suite.

THERE ARE ALSO BATH ROOMS ON EVERY FLOOR.

The Hotel is furnished with the latest and most approved styles of Furniture.

The table is always plentifully supplied with the choicest fruits, and all the delicacies which an abundant market can furnish.

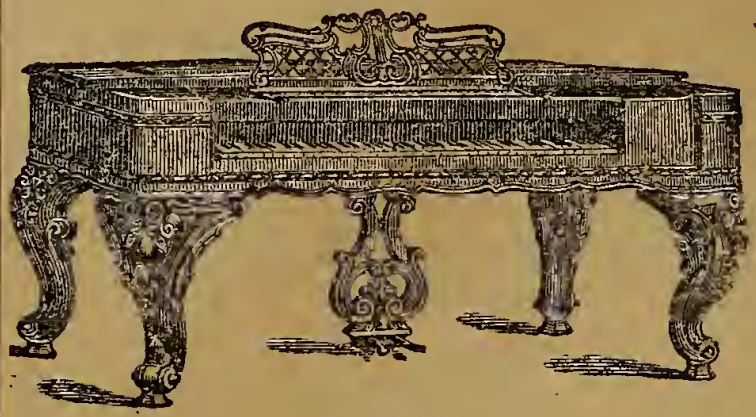
There is a splendid Billiard Room and Bar Room, a steam Laundry, Barber's Shop and all the other appointments necessary for a first class hotel, connected with this establishment.

One of Otis Brothers' PASSENGER ELEVATORS, of the latest improved style, has lately been placed in the Hotel, near the Office, for the accommodation of the Guests.

CHICKERING'S

AND

MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S



—AND—

Mason & Hamlin's

ORGANS.

KOHLER, CHASE & CO.

AGENTS,

633 and 635 CLAY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

Musical Instruments, etc.

+317
Su52a

THE

Alta California Almanac

AND

A BOOK OF FACTS.

1871.

SAN FRANCISCO:
F. MacCRELLISH & CO., PUBLISHERS "ALTA CALIFORNIA" NEWSPAPER,
529 California Street.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868 by F. MacCrellish & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of California.

X317
Sa52a 4
685558

STEREOTYPED AT THE CALIFORNIA TYPE FOUNDRY

PREFACE.

The title of the ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS, describes itself. It is designed not merely as an ordinary almanac, but as a book of reference for all classes of readers desirous of obtaining information bearing on our coast. In the present issue many changes will be observable, while the tabular matter has been thoroughly remodeled and corrected to date. The present number certainly goes beyond its predecessors as a practical book of reference and we have the hope and belief that on this occasion it will not be deemed unworthy of a place in every counting-room. All statistics have been, as far as practicable, derived from official sources. The present number contains many special articles, a part of them on points never treated before. The Publishers offer the Almanac at the lowest price possible on this coast, and have every reason to know that by reducing its cost one-half from the old rate they have greatly extended its popularity.

In the special articles contributed to this number, the editor has chosen rather new subjects—new developments—new possibilities, than simply a repetition of oft told tales. The subjects themselves may not, in all cases, be thoroughly comprehensive—many suggestions and crude ideas will be found. But the idea has been to present new features as far as possible. Much of the material of an almanac must by necessity be simply designed for occasional reference, and while it may involve a considerable amount of work, leaves little enough to show for the pains taken with it.

Since our last issue a most important steamship line has been inaugurated. It is needless to say that we refer to New Zealand and Australian line. Our city, the depot of the coast—is evidently des tined more and more to become the great seaport of the Pacific. "All

roads lead to Rome;" in San Francisco every steamship line, and every railroad on the coast finds, or will find its terminus. The following pages will show how much we believe in the future of the route *via* our city, more especially for the Australian bound directly for England, or *vice versa*. A deep and mutual interest exist both here and in the Colonies in the success of this scheme. It has been the fashion to speak of the trans-continental line as having resulted in injury to San Francisco, by bringing it into direct competition with Eastern cities. We believe that San Francisco will remain, and increasingly become the true centre of the coast, and very much so by means of the existing railroad, and other trans-continental roads yet to be completed. We have made special arrangements to forward a large edition of this almanac to Australia.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
American Specialties for Anstralia	113
Births and Deaths in San Francisco	95
Business Notices	114
Climate of California	79
Chronological Cycles and Eras	8
Calendar for 1871	10
California State Officers	27
Congressional Districts	31
Chronological Eras	35
Census of Towns of California	105
California Land and Employment Exchange	106
Census Returns of San Francisco for 1870	111
Domestic Postage	72
Distances to Points Inland	73
Distances between Pacific Ports	74
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute	109
Eclipses in 1870	8
Equinoxes and Solstices	8
Federal Officers in San Francisco	33
Free and Accepted Masons	70
Foreign Consular Service in San Francisco	75
First Discovery of Gold in California	76
Futuro Industrial Developments in California	96
Hebrew Calendar	9
Industrial School	33
Independent Order of Odd-Fellows	69
Judicial Districts	28
Kind of Immigrants for California	81
Location of City Post-Office Boxes	53
Lode and Placer Claims	60
Law Relating to Placer Claims	54
Movable Festivals in 1871	8
Money Orders	73
Manufactories of San Francisco	88
Mineral Resources of Southern California	91
Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco	103
Merchants' Exchange Association of San Francisco	109
Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco	110
New York City	65
New Postal Convention between the United States and New Zealand	108
New Vine Disease in France	110
Officers of the United States Government	22
Our Route to Australia	66
Oregon and its Resources	81
Pacific Railroad	99
Public Schools of San Francisco	95

CONTENTS.

Supreme Court of the United States..... 22
Senators and Representatives in 41st Congress, 3rd Session..... 22
State Board of Education..... 27
State Board of Health..... 28
State Judiciary..... 28
Senators and Assemblymen of the California Legislature..... 29
San Francisco Municipal Government..... 31
San Francisco Board of Health..... 32
San Francisco Courts..... 32
San Francisco Fire Commissioners, etc..... 32
Sunken Rock in Rosario Straits..... 75
Statistics of Business, etc., of San Francisco..... 87
San Francisco Yacht Club..... 111
Table of Stamp Duties..... 41
Table of Duties on Imported Goods..... 45
Table of Internal Revenue Taxes..... 51
Trade of Australia and Polynesia..... 68
Tide Land Reclamation..... 105
Time Table of the World..... 112
United States District Courts..... 28
University of California..... 34
United States Postage—Tariff for Foreign Countries..... 36
United States Internal Revenue Laws on Distillation..... 62
United States Internal Revenue Statistics..... 65
Wine Business..... 112

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS GOVERNED BY

THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS,

ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING SIGNS.		SUMMER SIGNS.	
1. ♈	*Aries*, or Ram.	4. ♋	*Cancer*, or Crab.
2. ♉	*Taurus*, or Bull.	5. ♌	*Leo*, or Lion.
3. ♊	*Gemini*, or Twins.	6. ♍	*Virgo*, or Virgin.

Head and Face ♈

Arms. ♊

Heart. ♌

Reins. ♎

Thighs. ♐

Legs. ♒



Neck. ♉

Breast. ♋

Bowels. ♍

Secrets. ♑

Knees. ♑

Feet ♓

AUTUMN SIGNS.		WINTER SIGNS.	
7. ♎	*Libra*, or Balance.	10. ♑	*Capricornus*, or Goat.
8. ♏	*Scorpio*, or Scorpion.	11. ♒	*Aquarius*, or Waterman.
9. ♐	*Sagittarius*, or Archer.	12. ♓	*Pisces*, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

Almanac calculations by WM. SCHMOLZ, San Francisco—given in Mean Time.

Eclipses in 1871.

In the year 1871 there will be four eclipses; two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

FIRST.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 6, at 1h. 13m., evening, San Francisco time. Therefore invisible in the Pacific States.

SECOND.—An annular eclipse of the Sun, June 17, at 6h. 19m. in the evening. Invisible in the United States.

THIRD.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, July 2, partly visible at San Francisco. The Moon will set as the Sun rises, about 25 minutes after the eclipse begins.

FOURTH.—A total eclipse of the Sun, December 11, at 7h. 52m. in the evening. Invisible in the United States. This eclipse and that of June will be visible throughout Australia.

Movable Festivals in Certain Churches in 1871.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 5	Low Sunday	April 16
Shrove Sunday	Feb. 19	Rogation Sunday	May 14
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 22	Ascension Day	May 18
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 19	Whit Sunday, Pentecost	May 28
Palm Sunday	April 2	Trinity Sunday	June 4
Good Friday	April 7	Corpus Christi	June 8
Easter Sunday	April 9	Advent Sunday	Dec. 3

EMBER DAYS.—March 1, 3, 4; May 31; June 2, 3; September 20, 22, 23; December 20, 22, 23.

Equinoxes and Solstices.

Vernal Equinox	March 21	Autumnal Equinox	Sept. 23
Solstice	June 21	Winter Solstice	Dec. 22

Chronological Cycles and Eras.

Dominical Letter	A	Solar Cycle	4
Golden Number	10	Roman Indiction	14
Epact	9	Julian Period	6584

VENUS will be our Evening Star until the 26th day of September; then Morning Star until the end of the year.

Hebrew Calendar, 5631-32.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR { 5631 Sept. 28-29, 1870. 5632 Sept. 16-17, 1871.

NEW MOONS.		FASTS AND FEASTS.	DATES.
5631			1870
Tebet	10	Fast, Siege of Jerusalem.	January. 3
Shebot	1		January 23
Adar	1		February 22
"	13	Fast of Esther	March. 6
"	14	Purim	" 7
Nisan	1		" 23
"	15	Passover (Pesach)	April. 6
"	21	Seventh Day	" 12
Iyar	1		" 22
"	18	Lag B'omer	May 9
Sivan	1	Feast of Weeks. Shebouth*	" 21
"	6		" 26
Thammooz	1		June. 20
"	17	Fast	July. 6
Ab	1		" 19
"	9	Fast of Tishab'b*	" 27
Ellol	1		August. 18
5632			
Tishree	1	New Year	September 16
"	3	Fast of Gyedaliah	" 18
"	10	Fast Day of Atonement, (Yom Kippur).	" 25
"	15	Feast of Tabernacles*	" 30
"	22	End of Feast of Tabernacles, (Shemene).	October 7
Marshesh	1		" 16
Kislive	1		November 14
"	25	Feast of Dedication. (Hanukah).	December. 8
Tebehet	1		" 13
"	10	Siege of Jerusalem	" 22

*Held on Sunday in consequence of its being on the Sabbath, when no fast except Kippur can be celebrated.

GREAT FORBEARANCE.—"O, Ma," said a little creature, who had been allowed to stay at communion for the first time, "what do you think? A man went round with a plateful of money, and offered it to everybody in our pew, but I did'nt take any.

VOTING AT THE EQUATOR.—A little girl of ten, whose knowledge of politics is somewhat imperfect, on hearing her father speak of going to the poll to vote, very innocently inquired if the people of the tropics voted at the equator.

1st Month. JANUARY, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	6	1	13 Eve.	New Moon	20	4	22 Eve.
Last Quarter	13	10	45 Eve.	Fir t Quarter	28	5	4 Morn.

Day o Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Sunday.	♈	7 58	7 25	4 43	2 26
2	Monday.....	♉	8 35	7 25	4 44	3 24
3	Tuesday.....		9 20	7 25	4 45	4 21
4	Wednesday.....		10 10	7 25	4 46	5 18
5	Thursday.....	♊	10 53	7 25	4 47	6 15
6	Friday.....		11 48	7 25	4 48	rises.
7	Saturday.....	♋	evening	7 25	4 49	5 45
8	Sunday.		1 30	7 24	4 50	6 45
9	Monday.....	♌	2 20	7 24	4 51	7 48
10	Tuesday.....		3 10	7 24	4 52	8 54
11	Wednesday....		3 54	7 24	4 53	9 57
12	Thursday.....	♍	4 48	7 23	4 54	11 05
13	Friday.....		5 36	7 23	4 55	morn'g
14	Saturday.....		6 24	7 23	4 56	0 12
15	Sunday.	♎	7 16	7 22	4 57	1 22
16	Monday.....		8 10	7 22	4 59	2 32
17	Tuesday.....	♏	9 06	7 21	5 00	3 45
18	Wednesday....		10 05	7 21	5 01	3 54
19	Thursday.....	♐	11 08	7 21	5 02	6 01
20	Friday.....		morn'g	7 20	5 03	sets.
21	Saturday.....	♑	0 10	7 19	5 04	6 00
22	Sunday.		1 08	7 19	5 05	7 08
23	Monday.....	♒	2 06	7 18	5 06	8 15
24	Tuesday.....		2 54	7 17	5 08	9 19
25	Wednesday....	♓	3 40	7 17	5 09	10 21
26	Thursday.....		4 24	7 16	5 10	11 18
27	Friday.....	♈	5 08	7 15	5 11	morn'g
28	Saturday.....		5 46	7 14	5 13	0 18
29	Sunday.		6 32	7 13	5 14	1 15
30	Monday.....	♉	7 12	7 12	5 15	2 11
31	Tuesday.....		7 54	7 12	5 16	3 10

A Gardiner physician says that he never charges a Christian anything for medicine, but then they are so scarce that it only costs him twenty-five cents a year.

2d Month. FEBRUARY, 1871. 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	5	5	52 Morn.	New Moon	19	5	39 Morn.
Last Quarter	12	6	50 Morn.	First Quarter	27	2	28 Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	Wednesday....	♉	4 48	7 11	5 18	4 03
2	Thursday.....	♊	9 35	7 10	5 19	4 59
3	Friday.....		10 28	7 09	5 20	5 48
4	Saturday.....	♋	11 21	7 07	5 21	6 37
5	Sunday.		evening	7 06	5 22	rises.
6	Monday.....	♌	1 04	7 05	5 23	6 48
7	Tuesday.....		1 56	7 04	5 25	7 48
8	Wednesday....	♍	2 44	7 03	5 26	8 58
9	Thursday.....		3 36	7 02	5 27	10 05
10	Friday.....	♎	4 24	7 01	5 28	11 12
11	Saturday.....		5 12	7 00	5 30	morn'g
12	Sunday.	♏	6 04	6 58	5 31	0 24
13	Monday.....		6 56	6 57	5 32	1 32
14	Tuesday.....		7 58	6 56	5 34	2 42
15	Wednesday....	♐	8 57	6 55	5 35	3 48
16	Thursday.....		9 52	6 53	5 36	4 50
17	Friday.....	♑	10 53	6 52	5 37	5 42
18	Saturday.....		11 49	6 51	5 39	6 27
19	Sunday.	♒	morn'g	6 49	5 40	sets.
20	Monday.....		0 38	6 48	5 41	7 04
21	Tuesday.....	♓	1 30	6 46	5 43	8 06
22	Wednesday....		2 15	6 45	5 44	9 04
23	Thursday.....		2 57	6 44	5 45	10 03
24	Friday.....	♈	3 42	6 43	5 46	11 03
25	Saturday.....		4 25	6 41	5 48	11 58
26	Sunday.	♉	5 08	6 39	5 49	morn'g
27	Monday.....		5 53	6 38	5 50	0 57
28	Tuesday.....		6 40	6 37	5 51	1 53

If all the humors of the census could be gathered into a volume, it would afford the liveliest sort of reading. We see it stated that in Indiana the enumerator discovered who was happy in the name of Jane Juliette Isalina Arminta Musadora Peeks. How solemn that name will look on a tombstone! In Ohio, a family was found where the first son was named Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum and Erratum!

3d Month. MARCH, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	6	7	29 Eve.	New Moon	20	7	50 Eve.
Last Quarter	13	2	10 Eve.	First Quarter	28	10	31 Eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Wednesday.....	♊	7 28	6 36	5 49	2 47
2	Thursday.....		8 18	6 34	5 50	3 09
3	Friday.....	♋	9 10	6 33	5 51	4 28
4	Saturday.....		10 02	6 32	5 52	5 13
5	Sunday.	♌	10 54	6 31	5 53	5 53
6	Monday.....		11 42	6 29	5 54	rises.
7	Tuesday.....		evening	6 27	5 55	6 42
8	Wednesday....	♍	1 26	6 26	5 56	7 53
9	Thursday.....		2 14	6 25	5 57	9 02
10	Friday.....		3 08	6 23	5 58	10 12
11	Saturday.....	♎	3 58	6 21	5 59	11 24
12	Sunday.	♏	4 56	6 19	6 00	morn'g
13	Monday.....		5 52	6 18	6 01	0 36
14	Tuesday.....	♐	6 50	6 17	6 02	1 42
15	Wednesday....		7 49	6 15	6 03	2 44
16	Thursday.....	♑	8 47	6 13	6 04	3 36
17	Friday.....		9 42	6 11	6 05	4 24
18	Saturday.....	♒	10 34	6 10	6 06	5 05
19	Sunday.		11 24	6 08	6 07	5 38
20	Monday.....	♓	morn'g	6 07	6 08	sets.
21	Tuesday.....		0 10	6 05	6 09	6 54
22	Wednesday....		0 53	6 04	6 10	7 54
23	Thursday.....	♈	1 36	6 02	6 11	8 48
24	Friday.....		2 19	6 01	6 12	9 50
25	Saturday.....	♉	3 01	6 00	6 13	10 48
26	Sunday.		3 46	5 58	6 13	11 42
27	Monday.....		4 32	5 56	6 14	morn'g
28	Tuesday.....	♊	5 20	5 55	6 15	0 38
29	Wednesday....		6 10	5 53	6 16	1 32
30	Thursday.....		6 59	5 51	6 17	2 20
31	Friday.....	♋	7 48	5 50	6 18	3 06

A correspondent of a Western paper having described the Ohio as a sickly stream, the editor appended the remark, "That's so! It is confined to its bed."

4th Month. APRIL, 1871. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	5	6	13 Eve.	New Moon	19	10	53 Morn.
Last Quarter	11	9	41 Morn.	First Quarter	27	3	37 Eve.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	Saturday	♌	8 42	5 50	6 18	3 45
2	Sunday.	♍	9 33	5 48	6 19	4 24
3	Monday		10 24	5 47	6 20	4 59
4	Tuesday	♎	11 12	5 46	6 21	5 32
5	Wednesday		evening	5 44	6 22	rises.
6	Thursday	♏	9 56	5 43	6 23	7 58
7	Friday		1 48	5 42	6 24	9 11
8	Saturday	♐	2 46	5 40	6 25	10 23
9	Sunday.		3 44	5 39	6 26	11 36
10	Monday	♑	4 43	5 38	6 27	morn'g
11	Tuesday		6 42	5 36	6 28	0 38
12	Wednesday	♒	7 38	5 35	6 29	1 36
13	Thursday		8 31	5 33	6 30	2 24
14	Friday	♓	9 18	5 32	6 31	3 08
15	Saturday		10 06	5 30	6 32	3 36
16	Sunday.		10 52	5 28	6 33	4 12
17	Monday	♈	11 33	5 27	6 34	4 42
18	Tuesday		morn'g	5 26	6 35	5 06
19	Wednesday	♉	0 14	5 24	6 36	sets.
20	Thursday		0 58	5 23	6 37	7 42
21	Friday		1 42	5 22	6 38	8 40
22	Saturday	♊	2 27	5 21	6 38	9 40
23	Sunday.		3 14	5 20	6 39	10 33
24	Monday	♋	4 02	5 18	6 40	11 25
25	Tuesday		4 52	5 16	6 41	morn'g
26	Wednesday		5 28	5 15	6 42	0 12
27	Thursday	♌	5 42	5 14	6 43	1 02
28	Friday		6 32	5 13	6 44	1 42
29	Saturday		7 22	5 12	6 44	2 22
30	Sunday.	♍	8 12	5 10	6 45	5 57

"It's a desprit thing," said old Joe Smykers, "desprit thing; that air young couple who've been billin' and cooin' and makin' eyes at one another for a month, have now gone to the minister and got a permit to see if they kin keep it up for a lifetime.

5th Month. MAY, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	4	2	50 Eve.	New Moon	19	2	35 Morn.
Last Quarter	11	6	13 Morn.	First Quarter	27	4	52 Morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Monday	♍	9 02	5 08	6 46	3 27
2	Tuesday		9 48	5 07	6 47	3 57
3	Wednesday		10 42	5 06	6 48	4 30
4	Thursday	♎	11 32	5 05	6 49	rises.
5	Friday		evening	5 04	6 50	8 02
6	Saturday	♏	1 28	5 03	6 51	9 17
7	Sunday.		2 30	5 02	6 52	10 28
8	Monday	♐	3 32	5 01	6 53	11 31
9	Tuesday		4 36	5 00	6 54	morn'g
10	Wednesday	♑	5 34	4 59	6 55	0 25
11	Thursday		6 28	4 58	6 56	1 09
12	Friday	♒	7 19	4 57	6 57	1 46
13	Saturday		8 06	4 56	6 58	2 17
14	Sunday.	♓	8 48	4 55	6 59	2 46
15	Monday		9 34	4 55	7 00	3 12
16	Tuesday		10 14	4 54	7 01	3 40
17	Wednesday	♈	10 58	4 53	7 02	4 02
18	Thursday		11 38	4 52	7 03	4 32
19	Friday	♉	morn'g	4 51	7 03	sets.
20	Saturday		0 24	4 51	7 04	8 24
21	Sunday.		1 08	4 50	7 05	9 18
22	Monday	♊	1 58	4 49	7 05	10 11
23	Tuesday		2 48	4 49	7 06	10 58
24	Wednesday	♋	3 37	4 48	7 06	11 40
25	Thursday		4 28	4 47	7 07	morn'g
26	Friday	♌	5 18	4 46	7 08	0 22
27	Saturday		6 04	4 46	7 08	0 54
28	Sunday.		6 53	4 45	7 09	1 28
29	Monday	♍	7 41	4 45	7 09	1 40
30	Tuesday		8 30	4 44	7 10	2 24
31	Wednesday		9 18	4 44	7 10	2 56

The modern song of love—Cupid-ditty.

A Hartford burglar, in conducting his own defence before the court, disgusted the district attorney by calling him "my learned brother."

6th Month. JUNE, 1871. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	2	10	17 Eve.	New Moon	17	6	19 Eve.
Last Quarter	9	4	27 Eve.	First Quarter	25	2	34 Eve.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	Thursday	♎	10 12	4 44	7 11	3 33
2	Friday	♏	11 08	4 44	7 11	4 12
3	Saturday		evening	4 43	7 12	rises.
4	Sunday.	♐	1 12	4 43	7 13	9 18
5	Monday		2 18	4 43	7 13	10 18
6	Tuesday	♑	3 18	4 43	7 14	11 06
7	Wednesday		4 20	4 43	7 15	11 42
8	Thursday	♒	5 15	4 42	7 16	morn'g
9	Friday		6 02	4 42	7 16	0 19
10	Saturday	♓	6 48	4 42	7 17	0 48
11	Sunday.		7 32	4 42	7 17	1 18
12	Monday		8 14	4 42	7 17	1 40
13	Tuesday	♈	8 56	4 42	7 18	2 07
14	Wednesday		9 37	4 42	7 18	2 35
15	Thursday	♉	10 22	4 42	7 18	3 04
16	Friday		11 18	4 42	7 19	3 36
17	Saturday		11 56	4 42	7 19	sets.
18	Sunday.	♊	morn'g	4 43	7 19	8 08
19	Monday		4 42	4 43	7 20	8 57
20	Tuesday		1 34	4 43	7 20	9 40
21	Wednesday	♋	2 24	4 43	7 20	10 24
22	Thursday		3 14	4 43	7 20	10 56
23	Friday	♌	4 02	4 44	7 20	11 28
24	Saturday		4 48	4 44	7 20	morn'g
25	Sunday.	♍	5 36	4 44	7 21	0 06
26	Monday		6 24	4 44	7 21	0 28
27	Tuesday		7 08	4 45	7 21	0 58
28	Wednesday	♎	7 56	4 45	7 21	1 30
29	Thursday		8 52	4 45	7 21	2 04
30	Friday	♏	9 47	4 46	7 21	2 44

During peace a regiment is quartered; during war-time it is occasionally cut to pieces.

When is soup likely to run out of the sauce-pan? When there is a leek in it.

7th Month. JULY, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	2	5	26 Morn.	Fir t Quarter	24	9	41 Eve.
Last Quarter	9	4	59 Morn.	Full Moon	31	1	7 Eve.
New Moon	17	9	17 Morn.				

Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Saturday	♏	10 48	4 46	7 21	rises.
2	Sunday.	♐	11 52	4 47	7 21	8 52
3	Monday		evening	4 47	7 20	9 40
4	Tuesday	♑	1 58	4 48	7 20	10 18
5	Wednesday	♒	2 56	4 48	7 20	10 50
6	Thursday		3 54	4 49	7 20	11 20
7	Friday	♓	4 42	4 49	7 19	11 46
8	Saturday		5 28	4 50	7 19	morn'g
9	Sunday.		6 12	4 50	7 19	0 12
10	Monday	♈	6 54	4 51	7 18	0 40
11	Tuesday		7 37	4 52	7 18	1 06
12	Wednesday	♉	8 20	4 52	7 18	1 40
13	Thursday		9 00	4 53	7 17	2 15
14	Friday		9 52	4 54	7 17	2 54
15	Saturday	♊	10 40	4 54	7 16	3 42
16	Sunday.		11 30	4 55	7 16	sets.
17	Monday		morn'g	4 56	7 15	8 24
18	Tuesday	♋	0 22	4 57	7 15	8 58
19	Wednesday		1 12	4 58	7 14	9 34
20	Thursday	♌	1 52	4 59	7 14	10 04
21	Friday		2 48	5 00	7 13	10 32
22	Saturday	♍	3 36	5 00	7 13	11 02
23	Sunday.		4 22	5 01	7 12	11 30
24	Monday		5 08	5 02	7 11	morn'g
25	Tuesday	♎	5 54	5 03	7 10	0 02
26	Wednesday		6 44	5 04	7 09	0 40
27	Thursday	♏	7 38	5 04	7 08	1 24
28	Friday		8 36	5 05	7 08	2 16
29	Saturday	♐	9 36	5 06	7 07	2 44
30	Sunday.		10 40	5 06	7 06	3 18
31	Monday	♑	11 42	5 07	7 05	rises.

It has been proved that the brain of the canary bird excels, in proportion to the bulk of their bodies, that of man.

8th Month. AUGUST, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	7	8	13 Eve.	First Quarter	23	3	25 Morn.
New Moon	15	10	51 Eve.	Full Moon	29	10	11 Eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Tuesday	♑	eve. 20	5 07	7 04	8 14
2	Wednesday	♒	1 36	5 08	7 03	8 42
3	Thursday		2 28	5 09	7 02	9 20
4	Friday	♓	3 18	5 10	7 01	9 42
5	Saturday		4 06	5 11	7 00	10 12
6	Sunday.		4 46	5 12	6 59	10 40
7	Monday	♈	5 32	5 13	6 58	11 06
8	Tuesday		6 12	5 14	6 57	11 38
9	Wednesday	♉	6 58	5 15	6 56	morn'g
10	Thursday		7 42	5 16	6 55	0 12
11	Friday		8 34	5 17	6 54	0 48
12	Saturday	♊	9 24	5 17	6 53	1 36
13	Sunday.		10 12	5 18	6 52	2 24
14	Monday	♋	11 06	5 19	6 51	3 18
15	Tuesday		11 56	5 19	6 50	4 20
16	Wednesday	♌	morn'g	5 20	6 49	sets.
17	Thursday		0 42	5 21	6 48	8 06
18	Friday		1 32	5 22	6 47	8 40
19	Saturday	♍	2 17	5 23	6 46	9 04
20	Sunday.		3 06	5 24	6 45	9 33
21	Monday		3 52	5 25	6 43	10 04
22	Tuesday	♎	4 42	5 26	6 42	10 36
23	Wednesday	♏	5 34	5 27	6 41	11 18
24	Thursday		6 25	5 28	6 40	morn'g
25	Friday	♐	7 28	5 30	6 39	0 05
26	Saturday		8 28	5 31	6 37	1 01
27	Sunday.		9 28	5 32	6 36	2 06
28	Monday	♑	11 36	5 33	6 35	3 18
29	Tuesday	♒	evening	5 33	6 33	4 28
30	Wednesday		0 18	5 34	6 32	rises.
31	Thursday	♓	1 08	5 35	6 30	7 46

It is thought that diamonds exist in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. As a proof of it, a local paper of that place says several "suspicious-looking" stones have been found.

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1871. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	6	2	0 Eve.	First Quarter	21	9	2 Morn.
New Moon	14	10	59 Morn.	Full Moon	28	9	34 Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	Friday	♓	1 54	5 35	6 28	8 12
2	Saturday		2 38	5 36	6 27	8 40
3	Sunday.	♈	3 26	5 37	6 25	9 06
4	Monday		4 10	5 37	6 24	9 37
5	Tuesday	♉	4 54	5 38	6 22	10 10
6	Wednesday		5 38	5 39	6 21	10 46
7	Thursday		6 27	5 40	6 19	11 30
8	Friday	♊	7 16	5 41	6 18	morn'g
9	Saturday		8 06	5 42	6 16	0 16
10	Sunday.	♋	8 54	5 43	6 14	1 10
11	Monday		9 48	5 43	6 12	2 06
12	Tuesday	♌	10 36	5 44	6 10	3 08
13	Wednesday		11 26	5 45	6 08	4 10
14	Thursday		morn'g	5 46	6 06	sets.
15	Friday	♍	0 14	5 47	6 04	7 06
16	Saturday		0 58	5 48	6 02	7 32
17	Sunday.		1 48	5 49	6 00	8 06
18	Monday	♎	2 36	5 50	5 59	8 39
19	Tuesday		3 40	5 51	5 58	9 17
20	Wednesday	♏	4 24	5 52	5 56	10 02
21	Thursday		5 18	5 53	5 55	10 56
22	Friday	♐	6 20	5 54	5 53	11 58
23	Saturday		7 18	5 55	5 52	morn'g
24	Sunday.	♑	8 21	5 56	5 51	1 04
25	Monday		9 17	5 57	5 49	2 11
26	Tuesday	♒	10 10	5 58	5 47	3 21
27	Wednesday		10 57	5 59	5 45	4 28
28	Thursday	♓	11 48	5 59	5 44	rises.
29	Friday		eve. 36	5 59	5 43	6 42
30	Saturday	♈	1 18	6 00	5 41	7 08

The Virginia *Enterprise* summarizes a new pastime in Nevada: "Our friend Perkins went out yesterday to practice throwing a boomerang sent him by his brother in Australia. The physicians think his nose can be patched and straightened up, but say his eyes are entirely gone."

10th Month. OCTOBER, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	6	9	22 Morn.	First Quarter	20	3	11 Eve.
New Moon	13	10	8 Eve.	Full Moon	28	0	4 Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	Sunday.	♈	2 02	6 00	5 40	7 36
2	Monday.....	♉	2 48	6 01	5 38	8 06
3	Tuesday.....		3 32	6 02	5 36	8 42
4	Wednesday....		4 18	6 03	5 34	9 22
5	Thursday.....	♊	5 08	6 04	5 32	10 08
6	Friday.....		5 58	6 05	5 31	10 54
7	Saturday.....		6 48	6 06	5 29	11 42
8	Sunday.	♋	7 38	6 07	5 28	morn'g
9	Monday.....	♌	8 27	6 08	5 26	0 48
10	Tuesday.....		9 15	6 09	5 25	1 54
11	Wednesday....		10 02	6 10	5 24	2 58
12	Thursday.....	♍	10 48	6 11	5 22	4 02
13	Friday.....		11 36	6 12	5 21	5 12
14	Saturday.....	♎	morn'g	6 13	5 20	sets.
15	Sunday.		0 30	6 14	5 19	6 38
16	Monday.....	♏	1 18	6 15	5 18	7 14
17	Tuesday.....		2 12	6 16	5 16	7 58
18	Wednesday....	♐	3 14	6 17	5 14	8 48
19	Thursday.....		4 12	6 18	5 13	9 50
20	Friday.....	♑	5 15	6 19	5 12	10 53
21	Saturday.....		6 15	6 20	5 10	morn'g
22	Sunday.	♒	7 12	6 21	5 09	0 06
23	Monday.....		8 06	6 22	5 08	1 12
24	Tuesday.....	♓	8 54	6 23	5 05	2 19
25	Wednesday....		9 42	6 24	5 04	3 25
26	Thursday.....		10 30	6 25	5 02	4 28
27	Friday.....	♈	11 14	6 26	5 01	5 36
28	Saturday.....		11 54	6 27	5 01	rises.
29	Sunday.	♉	eve. 40	6 28	5 00	6 04
30	Monday.....		1 24	6 29	4 59	6 38
31	Tuesday.....		2 14	6 30	4 58	7 18

A MEDICAL man, advertising his "practice" for sale, winds up, after stating all its advantages, with the following additional recommendation: "N. B.—Not five miles distant from a large railway-station."

11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1871. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	5	4	45 Morn.	First Quarter	19	0	37 Morn.
New Moon	12	8	59 Morn.	Full Moon	26	5	43 Eve.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	Wednesday....	♉	3 04	6 30	4 58	7 56
2	Thursday.....	♊	3 48	6 32	4 56	8 48
3	Friday.....		4 38	6 33	4 55	9 42
4	Saturday.....	♋	5 30	6 34	4 54	10 38
5	Sunday.		6 18	6 35	4 53	11 39
6	Monday.....	♌	7 06	6 36	4 52	morn'g
7	Tuesday.....		7 54	6 37	4 51	0 38
8	Wednesday....		8 40	6 38	4 50	1 44
9	Thursday.....	♍	9 27	6 39	4 49	2 48
10	Friday.....		10 16	6 40	4 48	3 56
11	Saturday.....		11 06	6 41	4 47	5 08
12	Sunday.	♎	11 58	6 42	4 46	sets.
13	Monday.....	♏	morn'g	6 44	4 45	5 48
14	Tuesday.....		0 54	6 45	4 44	6 39
15	Wednesday....	♐	1 56	6 46	4 43	7 37
16	Thursday.....		3 04	6 47	4 42	8 42
17	Friday.....	♑	4 06	6 48	4 41	9 54
18	Saturday.....		5 08	6 49	4 41	11 02
19	Sunday.	♒	6 07	6 50	4 40	morn'g
20	Monday.....		6 54	6 51	4 40	0 12
21	Tuesday.....	♓	7 46	6 52	4 40	1 18
22	Wednesday....		8 28	6 53	4 40	2 22
23	Thursday.....		9 12	6 54	4 39	3 24
24	Friday.....	♈	9 54	6 55	4 39	4 23
25	Saturday.....		10 38	6 56	4 39	5 26
26	Sunday.	♉	11 22	6 57	4 38	rises.
27	Monday.....		evening	6 58	4 38	5 16
28	Tuesday.....		0 54	6 59	4 38	5 56
29	Wednesday....	♊	1 42	7 00	4 37	6 42
30	Thursday.....		2 36	7 01	4 37	7 33

An intelligent youth, recently engaged in a commercial office, made out a shipping bill for "fourty" barrels of flour. His employer called his attention to the error in the spelling of forty. "Sure enough," replied the promising clerk, "I left out the *gh*."

12th Month. DECEMBER, 1871. 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	4	10	35 Eve.	First Quarter	18	0	31 Eve.
New Moon	11	7	52 Eve.	Full Moon	26	1	24 Eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	High Water.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Friday	♋	3 24	7 02	4 37	8 28
2	Saturday		4 15	7 03	4 37	9 25
3	**Sunday.**	♌	4 58	7 04	4 37	10 26
4	Monday		5 47	7 05	4 37	11 28
5	Tuesday		6 32	7 06	4 36	morn'g
6	Wednesday	♍	7 17	7 07	4 36	0 28
7	Thursday		8 02	7 08	4 36	1 32
8	Friday		8 52	7 09	4 36	2 44
9	Saturday	♎	9 42	7 10	4 36	3 54
10	**Sunday.**		10 38	7 10	4 37	5 07
11	Monday	♏	11 38	7 11	4 37	sets.
12	Tuesday		morn'g	7 12	4 37	5 18
13	Wednesday	♐	0 42	7 12	4 37	6 21
14	Thursday		1 48	7 13	4 38	7 32
15	Friday	♑	2 46	7 13	4 38	8 46
16	Saturday	♒	3 53	7 14	4 38	9 56
17	**Sunday.**		4 48	7 15	4 39	11 08
18	Monday	♓	5 39	7 16	4 39	morn'g
19	Tuesday		6 26	7 17	4 39	0 16
20	Wednesday		7 10	7 18	4 40	1 16
21	Thursday	♈	7 54	7 18	4 40	2 18
22	Friday		8 37	7 18	4 41	3 17
23	Saturday	♉	9 20	7 19	4 41	4 15
24	**Sunday.**		10 04	7 19	4 42	5 15
25	Monday		10 52	7 19	4 43	6 12
26	Tuesday	♊	11 42	7 19	4 44	rises.
27	Wednesday		eve. 29	7 20	4 44	5 28
28	Thursday		1 18	7 20	4 45	6 22
29	Friday	♋	2 10	7 20	4 45	7 19
30	Saturday	♌	2 57	7 20	4 46	8 20
31	**Sunday.**		3 42	7 21	4 47	9 18

Punch has the following: A capital answer. Self-made man examining a school, of which he is manager—"Now, boy, what's the capital of 'Olland?'" Boy—"An H, sir."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

(Compiled from the Congressional Directory.)

President of the United States.....U. S. Grant, of Wisconsin.
Vice President.....Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State.....Hamilton Fish, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury.....George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of War.....William W. Belknap, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Navy.....George M. Robeson, of New Jersey.
Postmaster-General.....J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.
Secretary of the Interior.....J. D. Cox, of Ohio.
Attorney-General.....Amos T. Akerman.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice.....Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

CIRCUITS.

First—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, Mr. Justice Clifford, of Portland, Maine. Second—New York, Vermont, and Connecticut, Mr. Justice Nelson, of Cooperstown, New York. Third—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, Mr. Justice Strong, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Fourth—Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, Mr. Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio. Fifth—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, Mr. Justice Bradley, of Columbus, Ohio. Sixth—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee, Mr. Justice Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio. Seventh—Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, Mr. Justice Davis, of Bloomington, Illinois. Eighth—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Nebraska, Mr. Justice Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa. Ninth—California, Oregon, and Nevada, Mr. Justice Field, of San Francisco, California.

The Court holds one general term, annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday in December.

Senators and Representatives in the Forty-First Congress, 3rd Session.

SENATORS.

R, after the name, etc., signifies Republican, D Democrat, U R Union Republican.

		Term Expires.
Alabama.		
Willard Warner, of Montgomery	R	March 3, 1871
George E. Spencer, of Decatur	R	March 3, 1873
Arkansas.		
Alex. McDonald, of Little Rock	R	March 3, 1871
Benj. F. Rice, of Little Rock	R	March 3, 1873
California		
Cornelius Cole, of San Francisco	D	March 3, 1873
Eugene Casserly, of San Francisco	D	March 3, 1875
Connecticut.		
Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalk	R	March 3, 1873
Wm. A. Buckingham, of Norwich	R	March 3, 1875
Delaware.		
Wm Saulsbury, of Georgetown	D	March 3, 1871
Thos. Francis Bayard, of Wilmington	D	March 3, 1875
Florida.		
Thos W. Osborn, of Pensacola	R	March 3, 1873
Abijah Gilbert, of St. Augustine	R	March 3, 1875

Georgia.—[Vacant.]

Illinois.

Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago	R	March 3, 1873
Richard Yates, of Jacksonville	U. R	March 3, 1871

Indiana.

Oliver P. Morton, of Indianapolis	U R	March 3, 1873
Daniel D Pratt, of Logansport	R	March 3, 1875

Iowa

James B Howell, of Keokok	R	March 3, 1871
James Harlan, of Mount Pleasant	R	March 3, 1873

Kansas.

Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Atchison	R	March 3, 1873
Edmond G. Ross, of Lawrence	R	March 3, 1871

Kentucky.

Garret Davis, of Paris	R	March 3, 1873
Thos. C. McCreery, of Owensboro'	D	March 3, 1871

Louisiana.

John S. Harris, of Vidalia	R	March 4, 1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of New Orleans	R	March 4, 1873

Maine

Lot M. Morrill of Augusta	R	March 3, 1871
Hannibal Hamlin, of Bangor	R	March 3, 1875

Maryland.

George Vickers, of Chestertown	D	March 3, 1873
Wm. T. Hamilton, of Hagerstown	D	March 3, 1875

Massachusetts.

Charles Sumner, of Boston	R	March 3, 1875
Henry Wilson, of Natick	R	March 3, 1871

Michigan.

Zachariah Chandler, of Detroit	R	March 3, 1875
Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit	R	March 3, 1871

Minnesota.

Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul	R	March 3, 1875
Daniel S. Norton, of Winona	D	March 3, 1871

Mississippi.

Hiram R. Revels, of Natchez	R	March 3, 1871
Albert Ames, of Natchez	R	March 3, 1875

Missouri.

Chas. D. Drake, of St. Louis	R	March 3, 1873
Carl Schurz, of St. Louis	R	March 3, 1875

Nebraska.

John M. Thayer, of Omaha	R	March 3, 1871
Thos. W. Tipton, of Brownville	R	March 3, 1875

Nevada.

James W. Nye, of Carson City	R	March 3, 1873
Wm. M. Stewart, of Virginia City	R	March 3, 1875

New Hampshire.

Aaron H. Cragin, of Lebanon	R	March 3, 1877
James W. Patterson, of Hanover	R	March 3, 1873

New Jersey.

Alex. G. Cattel, of Camden	R	March 3, 1871
John P. Stockton, of Trenton	R	March 3, 1875

New York.

Roscoe Conkling, of Utica	U. R	March 3, 1873
Rueben E. Fenton, of Jamestown	R	March 3, 1875

North Carolina.

Joseph C. Abbott, of Wilmington	R	March 3, 1871
John Pool, of Elizabeth City	R	March 3, 1873

Ohio.

John Sherman, of Mansfield	R	March 3, 1873
Allen G. Thurman, of Columbus	D	March 3, 1875

Oregon.

George H. Williams, of Portland	U. R	March 3, 1871
Henry W. Corbett, of Portland	U. R	March 3, 1873

Pennsylvania.

Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg.....U. R..... March 3, 1873
John Scott, of Huntingdon.....R..... March 4, 1875

Rhode Island.

Henry B Anthony, of Providence.....U. R..... March 3, 1877
Wm. Sprague, of Providence.....D..... March 3, 1875

South Carolina.

Thos. J. Robertson, of Columbia.....R..... March 3, 1871
Frederick A. Sawyer, of Charleston.....R..... March 3, 1873

Tennessee.

Joseph S. Fowler, of Nashville.....U. R..... March 3, 1871
Wm. G. Brownlow.....R..... March 3, 1875

Texas.

Morgan C. Hamilton, of Austin.....R..... March 3, 1877
J. W. Flannagan, of Walling's Ferry.....R..... March 3, 1875

Vermont.

Geo. F. Edmunds, of Burlington.....R..... March 3, 1875
Justin S. Morrill, of Strafford.....U. R..... March 3, 1873

Virginia.

J. W. Johnston, of Abington.....R..... March 3, 1871
J. F. Lewis, of Port Republic.....R..... March 3, 1875

West Virginia.

Waitman T. Willey, of Morgantown.....R..... March 3, 1871
Arthur Ingham Boreman, of Parkersburg.....R..... March 3, 1875

Wisconsin.

Timothy O. Howe, of Green Bay.....U. R..... March 3, 1873
Matthew H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee,.....R..... March 3, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES.

R., after the name, etc., signifies Republican; D., Democrat; I., Independent; U., R. Union Republican; U., D., Union Democrat; R., R., Radical Republican.

Alabama.

A. E. Buck, of Mobile, R.
C. W. Buckley, of Montgomery, R.
R. H. Heflin, of Wedowee, R.
C. Hays, of Eutaw, R.
P. M. Dox, of Huntsville, U. D.
W. C. Sherrod, of Courtland, D.

Arkansas.

L. H. Roots, of Duvall's Bluff, R.
A. A. C. Rogers, of Pine Bluff, I.
T. Boles, of Dardanelle. R.

California.

S. B. Axtell, of San Francisco, D.
A. A. Largent, of Nevada Co., R.
J. A. Johnson, of Downieville, D.

Connecticut.

J. L. Strong, of Hartford, R
S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, R.
H. H Starkweather, of Norwich, R.
W H. Barnum, of Lime Rock, D.

Delaware.

The State at Large.....B. T. Biggs, of Summit Bridge, D.

Florida.

The State at Large.....Chas. M. Hamilton, of Marianna, R.

Georgia.—[Vacant.]

Illinois.

N. B. Judd, of Chicago, R.
T. F. Farnsworth, of St. Charles, R.
H. C. Burchard, of Freeport, R.
T. B. Hawley, of Rock Island, R.
E. C. Ingersoll, of Peoria, U. R.
B. C. Cook, of Ottawa, R.
J. H. Moore, of Decatur, R
S. M. Cullom, of Springfield, U. R.
T. W. McNeely, of Petersburg, D.
A. G Burr, of Carrollton, D.
S. S. Marshall, of McLeansboro, D.
J. B. Hay, of Belleville, R.
J. M. Crebs, of Carmi, D.
The State at Large.....J. A. Logan, of Carbondale, R.

Indiana.

W. E. Niblack, of Vincennes, D.
M. C. Kerr, of New Albany, D.
W. S. Holman, of Aurora, D.
G. W. Julian, of Centreville, R.
J. Coburn, of Indianapolis, R.
D. W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, D.
G. S. Orth, of Lafayette, R.
J. N. Tyner, of Peru, R.
J. P. C. Shanks, of Jay C't House, R.
W. Williams, of Warsaw, R.
J. Packard, of Laporte, R

Iowa.

G. W. McCrary, of Keokuk, R.
W. Smyth, of Marion, R.
W. B. Allison, of Dubuque, R.
W. Loughbridge, of Oskaloosa, R.
F. W. Palmer, of Des Moines, R.
C. Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, R.

Kansas.

The State at Large.....S. Clarke of Lawrence, R.

Kentucky.

L. S. Trimble, of Paducah, D.
W. N. Sweeney, of Owensboro, D.
J. H. Lewis, of Glasgow, D.
J. P. Knott, of Lebanon, D.
B. Winchester, of Louisville, D.
T. L. Jones, of Newport, D.
J. B. Beck, of Lexington, D.
G. M. Adams, of Barbourville, D.
T. M. Rice, of Louisa, D.

Louisiana.

1.
A. Sheldon, of New Orleans, R
3.
J. P. Newsham, of St. Francisville, R.
5.

Maine

1. J. Lynch, of Portland, R.
2. S. P. Morrill, of Farmington, R.
3. J. G. Blaine(sp'r h'se), of Au., U R.
4. J. A. Peters, of Bangor, R.
5. E. Hale, of Ellsworth, R.

Maryland.

1. S. Hambleton, of Easton, D.
2. S. Archer, of Belair, D.
3. T. Swann, of Baltimore, D.
4. P. Hamill, of Oakland, D.
5. F. Stone, of Port Tobacco, D.

Massachusetts.

1. J. Buffington, of Fall River, R.
2. O Ames, of North Easton, R.
3. G. Twichell, of Brookline, R,
4. S. Hooper, of Boston, R.
5. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, R.
6. N. P. Banks, of Waltham, R,
7. G. M. Brooks, of Concord, R.
8. G. F. Hoar, of Worcester, R.
9. W. B. Washburn, of Greenfi'd, R.
10. H. L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, R.

Michigan.

1. F. C. Beaman, of Adrian, R.
2. W. C. Stoughton, of Sturgis, R.
3. A. Blair, of Jackson, R.
4. T. W. Ferry, of Grand Haven, R.
5. O D. Conger, of Port Huron, R.
6 R. Strickland, of St. John's, R.

Minnesota.

1. M. L. Wilkinson, of Mankato, R.
2. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapo's, R.

Mississippi.

1. G. E. Harris, of Hernando, R.
2. J. L. Morphis, of Pontotoc, R.
3. H. W. Barry, of Columbus, R.
4. G. C. McKee, of Vicksburg, R.
5. L. W. Perce, of Natchez, R.

Mtssouri.

1. E. Wells, of St. Louis, D.
2. G. A. Finkelnburg, of St. Lo's, R.
3. J. R McCormick, of Irontown, D.
4. S. H. Boyd, of Springfield, R.
5. S. S. Burdett, of Osceola, R. R.
6. R. T. Van Horn, of Kans's c'y, R. R.
7. T. P. Asper, of Chillicothe, R. R.
8. J. P. Benjamin, of Shelbyv'e, R. R.
9. D. P. Dyer, of Louisiana, R.

Nebraska.

The State at Large.....J. Taafe, of Omaha, R.

Nevada.

The State at Large.....T. Fitch, of Belmont. R.

New Hampshire.

1. J. H. Ela, of Rochester, R.
2. A. F. Stevens, of Nashau, R.
3. J. Benton, of Lancaster, R.

New Jersey.

1. W. Moore, of May's Landing, R.
2. C. Haight, of Freehold, D.
3. J. T. Bird, of Flemington, D.
4. J. Hill, of Bounton. R.
5. O. Cleveland, of Jersey City, D.

New York.

1. H. A. Reeves, of Greenport, D.
2. J. G. Schumaker, of Brooklyn. D.
3. H. W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, D.
4. J. Fox, of New York, D.
5. J. Morrissey, of New York, D.
6. S. S. Cox, of New York, D.
7. H. C. Calkin, of New York, D.
17. W. A. Wheeler, of Malone, R.
18. S. Sanford, of Amsterdam, R.
19. C. Knapp, of Deposit, R.
20. A. H. Laflin, of Herkimer, R.
21. A. H. Bailey, of Rome, R.
22. J. C. Churchill, of Oswego, R.
23. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, R.

8. J. Brooks, of New York, D.
9. F. Wood, of New York, D.
10. C. N. Potter, of New Rochelle, D.
11. C. H. Van Wyck, of Middlet'r, R
12. J. H. Ketchum, of Dover, R.
13. J. A. Griswold, of Catskill, D
14. S. L. Mayham, of Schoharie, D.
15. A. H. Tanner, of Whitehall, R.
16. O. Ferriss, of Glenn's Fall, R.
24. G. W. Cowles, of Clyde, R.
25. W. H. Kelsey, of Geneseo, R.
25. G. W. Hotchkiss, of Bingh't'n, R.
27. H. Ward, of Belmont, R.
28. N. Davis, of Albion, R.
29. J. Fisher, of Batavia, R.
30. D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, R.
31. P. Sheldon, of Jamestown, R.

North Carolina.

1. C. L. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, R.
2.
3. O. H. Dockery, of Mangum, R.
4.
5. J. G. Lash, of Salem, R.
6. F. E. Shober, of ——, D.
7. A. H. Jones, of Asheville, R

Ohio.

1. P. W. Strader, of Cincinnati, D.
2. J. E. Stevenson, of Cincinnati, R.
3. R. C. Schenck, of Dayton, R.
4. W. Lawrence, of Belle Font'e, R.
5. W. Mungen, of Findlay, D.
6. J. A. Smith, of Hillsboro, R.
7. J. J. Winans, of Xenia, R.
8. J. Beatty, of Cardington, R.
9. E. F. Dickinson, of Fremont, D.
10. E. D. Peck, of Perrysburg, R.
11. J. T. Wilson, of Tranquility, R.
12. P. Van Trump, of Lancaster, D.
13. G. W. Morgan, of Mt. Vernon, D.
14. M. Welker, of Wooster, R.
15. E. H. Moore, of Athens, R.
16. J. A. Bingham, of Cadiz, R.
17. J. A. Ambler, of Salem, R.
18. W. H. Upson, of Akron, R.
19. J. A. Garfield, of Hiram, R.

Oregon.

The State at Large.....J. S. Smith, of Salem, D.

Pennsylvania.

1. S. J. Randall, of Philadelphia, D.
2. C. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, R.
3. L. Myers, of Philadelphia, R.
4. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, R.
5. C. N. Taylor, of Bristol, R.
6. J. D. Stiles, of Allentown, D.
7. W. Townsend, of West Chester, R.
8. J. Getz, Reading, D.
9. O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, R.
10. H. L. Cake, of Tamaqua, R.
11. D. M. Van Auken, of Milford, D.
12. G. W. Woodward, of Wilkesb'e, D.
13. U. Mercur, of Towanda, R.
14. J. B. Packer, of Sanbury, R.
15. R. J. Haldeman, of Cumberl'd, D.
16. J. Cessna, of Bedford Co., R.
17. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, R.
18. W. H. Armstrong, of W'msp't, R.
19. G. W. Scofield, of Warren, R.
20. C. W. Gilfillan, of Franklin, R.
21. J. Covode, of Lockport, R.
22. J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, R.
23. D. Phelps, of Kittaning, R.
24. J. B. Donley, of Waynesburg, R.

Rhode Island.

1. T. A. Jenckes, of Providence, R.
2. N. F. Dixon, of Westerly, R.

South Carolina.

1.
2. C. C. Bowen, of Charlestown, R.
3. S. L. Hoge, of Columbia.
4. A. S. Wallace, of Yorkville, R.

Tennessee.

1. R. R. Butler, of Tayborsville, R.
2. H. Maynard, of Knoxville, U. R.
3. W. B. Stokes, of Alexandria, U. R.
4. L. Tillman, of Shelbyville, R.
5. W. F. Prosser, of Nashville, R.
6. S. M. Arnell, of Columbia, I. R.
7. I. R. Hawkins, of Huntingd'n, R.
8. W. T. Smith, of Memphis, R.

Texas.

1. G. W. Whitmore, of Tyler, R.
2. J. C. Conner, of Sherman, D.
3. W. T. Clark, of Galveston, R.
4. E. Degener, of San Antonio, R.

Vermont.

1. C. W. Willard, of Montpell'r, R.
2. L. P. Poland, of St. Johnsb'y, R.
3. W. C. Smith, of St. Albans, R.

Virginia.

1. R. S. Ayer, of Warsaw, R.
2. J. H. Platt, Jr., of Petersb'g, R.
3. C. H. Porter, of Richmond, R.
4. G. W. Booker, of Martinsv'e, C.
5. R. S. Ridgway, of Cool Well, C.
6. W. Milnes, Jr., of Shenand'h, C.R.
7. L. McKenzie, of Alexand'a, U. C.
8. J. K. Gibson, of Abington, D.

West Virginia.

1. I. H. Duval, of Wellsburg, R.
2. J. C. McGrew, of Kingwood, U. R.
3. J. S. Witcher, of Guyandotte, R.

Wisconsin.

1. H. E. Paine, of Milwaukee, R.
2. D. Atwood, of Madison, R.
3. A. Cobb, of Mineral Point, R.
4. C. A. Eldridge, of Fond du Lac, D.
5. P. Sawyer, of Oshkosh, R.
6. C. C. Washburn, of La Cross, R.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona.
R. C. McCormick, of Tucson, I. U.

Colorado.
A. A. Bradford, of Pueblo, R.

Dakota.
S. L. Spink, of Yankton, R.

Idaho.
T. K. Shafer, of Idaho City, D.

Montana.
J. M. Cavanaugh, of Helena, D.

New Mexico.
J. F. Chaves, of Santa Fe, R.

Utah.
W. H. Hooper, of Salt Lake. R.

Washington.
S. Garfield, of Olympia, R.

Wyoming.
S. F. Nuckolls, of Cheyenne, D.

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICIAL POSITION.	RESIDENCE.
HENRY H. HAIGHT...	Governor.....	Alameda Co.
William Holden.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Mendocino Co.
H. L. Nichols.....	Secretary of State.....	Sacramento Co.
Robert Watt.	Controller.....	Nevada Co.
Antonio F. Coronel...	Treasurer.....	Los Angeles Co,
Jo. Hamilton.....	Attorney-General.....	Placer Co.
John W. Bost.....	Surveyor-General.....	Merced Co.
Washington Bartlett	Harbor Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
John J. Marks.....	Harbor Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
Jasper O'Farrell.....	Harbor Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
J. A. McClelland.....	Sec'y of Harbor Commissioners...	San Francisco.
D. W. Gelwicks.....	State Printer.....	El Dorado Co.
O. P. Fitzgerald.....	Superintend't Public Instruction	San Francisco.
James M. Allen.....	Adjutant-General.....	San Francisco.
R. O. Craven.....	Librarian.....	Sacramento.
Edward R. Taylor.....	Governor's Private Secretary.....	Sacramento.
B. F. Washington.....	Tide Land Commissioner.....	
L. L. Bullock.....	Tide Land Commissioner.....	
Redmond Gibbons...	Tide Land Commissioner.....	
W. Byrne.....	Sec'y Tide Land Commissioners..	
Louis Falkenau.....	State Assayer.....	San Francisco.
W. M. Lent.....	Funded Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
W. Hooper.....	Funded Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
John Middleton.....	Funded Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
C. L. Low.....	Funded Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
C. M. Hitchcock.....	Funded Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
Geo. W. Mowe.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	an Francisco.
Leander Ransom.....	Land Locating Agent.....	San Francisco.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Governor H. H. Haight.....Ex-officio President
O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent Public Instruction.....Secretary
J. H. Widber.....Superintendent Public Schools, San Francisco
M. Furlong.....Superintendent Public Schools, Santa Clara Co.
J. Leadbeatter.....Superintendent Public Schools, San Joaquin Co.
Dr. A. Trafton.....Superintendent Public Schools, Sacramento Co.
W. A. Robertson, J. M. Sibley, ...San Francisco

Office southeast corner Montgomery and Pine streets.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, of San Francisco.....President
Dr. T. M. Logan, of Sacramento.....Secretary
Dr. Luke Robinson, of Santa Clara. | Dr. I. F. Montgomery, of Sacram'to.
Dr. C. E. Stone, of Marysville. | Dr. L. C. Lane, of San Francisco.
Dr. F. W. Todd, of Stockton.
Meet every three months, in Sacramento.

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court.....Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer.....Judge
W. L. Sawyer.....Clerk
U. S. District Court of California.....Hon. Ogden Hoffman.....Judge
A. D. Grimwood.....Clerk
U. S. Clerk District of California.....E. B. Cotter
U. S. District Attorney.....L. D. Lattimer
U. S. Marshal.....Wm. Gouverneur Morris
U. S. Commissioners.....Clerks of United States Courts
Registrars in Bankruptcy, First Congressional District—Asher B. Bates, San Francisco.
Second Congressional District—Samuel J. Clarke, Jr., San Francisco.
Third Congressional District—R. L. Woodworth, Office, Petaluma.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Residence.	Term Expires.
A. L. Rhodes, Chief Justice	San Jose	1872.
S. W. Anderson, Associate	Sacramento	1876.
Royal T. Sprague, Associate	Sacramento	1878.
J. B. Crockett, Associate	Alameda	1874.
W. T. Wallace, Associate	San Francisco	1880

Tod Robinson, of San Francisco, is the Reporter of the Court, and George Seckel, of Tuolumne County, the Clerk.

Judicial Districts.

First District.—Composed of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. Judge, Pablo de la Guerra, of Santa Barbara. Term expires December 31st, 1875.

Second District.—Composed of Butte, Lassen, Plumas, and Tehama Counties. Judge, Charles F. Lott. Term expires December 31st, 1875.

Third District.—Composed of Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties. Judge, Samuel B. McKee, of Oakland. Term expires December 2d, 1876.

Fourth District.—Composed of a portion of San Francisco. Judge, R. F. Morrison, of San Francisco. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Fifth Distsict.—Composed of San Joaquin and Tuolumne Counties. Judge, S. H. Booker, of Stockton. Term expires December 31st, 1875.

Sixth District.—Composed of Sacramento and Yolo Counties. Judge, Lewis Ramage, of Sacramento. Term expires December 31st, 1875.

Seventh District.—Composed of Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. Judge, W. C. Wallace, of Santa Rosa. Term expires December 31st, 1875.

Eighth District.—Composed of Del Norte, Humboldt, and Klamath Counties. Judge, John P. Haynes, of Crescent City. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Ninth District.—Composed of Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties. Judge,—Roseborough, of Siskiyou. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Tenth District.—Composed of Colusa, Sierra, Sutter, and Yuba Counties. Judge, Phil. W. Keyser, of Yuba City. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Eleventh District.—Composed of Amador, Calaveras, and El Dorado Counties. Judge A. S. Adams, of Jackson. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Twelfth District.—Composed of part of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties. Judge E. W. McKinstry, of San Francisco. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Thirteenth District.—Composed of Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus and Tulare Counties. Judge, A. C. Bradford, of Mariposa. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Fourteenth District. Composed of Nevada and Placer Counties. Judge, T. B. Reardon, Nevada. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

Fifteenth District.—Composed of Contra Costa and part of San Francisco. Judge, S. H. Dwinelle. Term expires, December 31st, 1871.

Sixteenth District.—Composed of Alpine, Inyo, Kern, and Mono Counties. Judge, Theron Reed. Term expires December 31st, 1871.

Seventeenth District.—Composed of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Judge, Murray Morrison, of Los Angeles. Term expires, December 31st, 1875.

LIST OF SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

E. M. Bauvard.....Placer
H. Beach.....Yuba
R. J. Betge.....San Francisco
W. Burnett [Dead].....Sonoma
J. N. Chappell.....Shasta and Trinity
A. Comte.....Sacramento
J. Conly.....Butte, Plumas, and Lassen
W. A. Coun.....San Diego and San Bernardino
N. G. Curtis.....Sacramento
J. T. Farley.....Amador and Alpine
T. Fowler.....Fresno, Tulare, and Kern
J. J. Green.....Contra Costa and Marin
W. M. Gwin.....Calaveras
J. S. Hagar.....San Francisco
C. W. Hunter.....El Dorado
S. C. Hutchings.....Sutter and Yuba
W. Irwin.....Siskiyou
H. Kincaid.....San Francisco and San Mateo
H. Larkin.....El Dorado
J. H. Lawrence.....Mariposa, Merced, and Stanislaus
E. J. Lewis.....Tehama and Colusa
C. Maclay.....Santa Clara
J. W. Mandeville [Resigned].....Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne
F. A. McDougall.....Monterey and Santa Cruz
Wm. Minis.....Solano and Yolo
D. L. Morrill.....Calaveras
L. H. Murch.....Del Norte, Humboldt, and Klamath
M. B. O'Connor.....Nevada
R. Pacheco.....San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara
W. W. Pendegast.....Napa, Lake, and Mendocino
G. C. Perkins.....Butte, Plumas, and Lassen
N. M. Orr.....San Joaquin
E. W. Roberts.....Nevada
J. H. Saunders.....San Francisco
E. Tompkins.....Alameda
H. Turner.....Sierra
C. A. Tweed.....Placer
T. N. Wand.....San Francisco
B. D. Wilson.....Los Angeles
S. Wing.....Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne

ASSEMBLY.

A. R. Andrews.....Shasta
P. C. Appling.....Fresno
C. P. Berry.....Sutter
M. Biggs.....Butte
E. D. Luelling.....Alameda
J. A. Blankenship.....Monterey
A. C. Brown.....Alpine and Amador
J. E. Brown.....Yuba
M. H. Calderwood.....Placer
J. H. Carothers.....Contra Costa
M. F. Coronel.....Los Angeles
J. C. Crigler.....Lake and Napa
J. D'Haven.....Humboldt
E. W. Doss.....Tulare and Kern
J. Duffy.....Sacramento
W. E. Eichelroth.....Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne
A. G. Escandon.....San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara
S. J. Finney.....San Mateo
H Fortune.....San Francisco
J. Freeman.....Sacramento
R. C. Fryer.....Los Angeles
C. Gildea.....El Dorado
E. L. Green.....Calaveras
J. Griswold.....San Francisco
R. C. Haile.....Solano
B. F. Hawley.....Nevada
G. B. R. Hayes.....San Francisco
M. Hayes.....San Francisco
G. W. Henley.....Mendocino
B. Henley.....Sonoma
F. A. Hihn.....Santa Cruz
M. Horan.....Sacramento
C. G. Hubner.....San Joaquin
T. Hudson.....Sonoma
D. Inman.....Alameda
J. M. Johnson.....Amador and Alpine
J. M. Kelly.....Yolo
W. A. King.....Nevada
J. Koutz.....Sierra
J. Lambert.....Plumas and Lassen
J. C. Martin.....Butte
R. M. Martin.....Siskiyou
C. McClaskey.....Yuba
C. McMillan.....San Francisco
J. D. McMurray.....El Dorado
J. McMurray.....Trinity
G. Merritt.....Yuba
J. C. Miller.....El Dorado
W. J. Miller.....Marin
J. S. Mooney.....Inyo, Mono, and Tuolumne
T. Moynihan.....San Francisco
B. B. Munday.....Sonoma
J. E. Murphy.....Del Norte and Klamath
B. D. Murphy.....Santa Clara
J. Naphthaly.....San Francisco
H. B. Newell.....El Dorado
S. T. Oates.....Nevada
W. O'Connell.....San Francisco
J. Odell.....Sacramento
D. M. Pool.....Mariposa
M. Power.....Placer
W. N. Robinson.....San Diego
E. A. Rockwell.....San Francisco

G. M. Rogers.....San Francisco
J. Romer.....San Francisco
T. Ryan.....San Francisco
B. J. Sammons.....Sierra
J. W. Satterwhite.....San Bernardino
L. Scarce.....Colusa and Tehama
W. Shoemaker.....Santa Clara
W. Shores.....Siskiyou
T. A. Slicer.....Nevada
R. Stevens.....Sacramento
T. R. Thomas.....Santa Clara
J. H. Thurston.....San Joaquin
M. Walden.....Merced and Stanislaus
M. Waldron.....Placer
W. S. Williams.....Calaveras
F. York.....Inyo, Mono and Tuolumne
A. R. Young.....Calaveras

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The three Congressional Districts of the State are distributed by counties as follows: (a new Congressional District will be formed shortly).

First District.—The counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Inyo, Kern, Monterey, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and San Francisco.

Second District.—The counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mono, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada and Alpine.

Third District.—The counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sierra, Yuba, Lassen, Butte, Plumas, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Klamath, and Del Norte.

SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

City and County Officers.

Mayor.....Thos. H Selby
Mayor's Clerk.....Wm. V. Wells
Sheriff.....P. J. White
County Clerk.....John Hanna
County Recorder.....W. L. Higgins
Treasurer.....Otto Kloppenburg
Assessor.....Levi Rosener
District Attorney.....Henry H. Byrne
Assistant District Attorney.....T. W. Freelon
County Surveyor.....W. P. Humphreys
Chief of Police.....Patrick Crowley
Coroner.....Jona. Letterman
Public Administrator.....Jacob Benjamin
Auditor.....Monroe Ashbury
City and County Attorney.....Wm. C. Burnett
Superintendent of Streets.....J. M. Ashley
Harbor Master.....Martin Bulger
Tax Collector.....Alexander Austin
Harbor Commissioner.....John J. Marks
Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court.....Davis Louderback
License Collector.....Ed. P. Buckley

Board of Supervisors.

1st Ward.....Stewart Menzies	7th Ward.....Alex. B. Forbes
2d Ward.....John Harrold	8th Ward.....C. R. Story
3d Ward.....Jas. J. Kenny	9th Ward.....A. J. Shrader
4th Ward.....Tim. McCarthy	10th Ward.....Jas. F. Adams
5th Ward.....Robt. Goodwin	11th Ward.....Ewd. Commins
6th Ward.....Alexander Badlam	12th Ward.....M. J. Kelly

Clerk, Board of Supervisors.....John A. Russell
Deputy Clerk.....T. Reynolds

School Directors.

1st Ward.....W. A. Plunkett	7th Ward.....J. F. Meagher
2d Ward.....Jos. Clement	8th Ward.....Edgar Briggs
3d Ward.....Robt. Lewellyn	9th Ward.....Ewd. Kruse
4th Ward.....C. H. Reynolds	10th Ward.....A. K. Hawkins
5th Ward.....John Shine	11th Ward.....M. J. Donovan
6th Ward.....J. W. Mather	12th Ward.....J. M. Burnett

Superintendent Public Schools.....Jas. H. Widber
Clerk, Board of Education.....Geo. Beanston

BOARD OF HEALTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Mayor Thos. H. Selby.....Ex-officio President
Dr. H. H. Toland, Dr. H. H. Hubbard,
Dr. G. Holland, Dr. J. C. Shorb.
Clerk.....Wm. V. Wells
Health Officer.....Dr. C. M. Bates
Deputy Health Officer and Quarantine Officer.....Dr. Wm. H. Rogers

COURTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Fourth Judicial District.....Robert Morrison, Judge
Twelfth Judicial District.....E. W. McKinstry, Judge
Fifteenth Judicial District.....S. H. Dwinelle, Judge
County Court.....John A. Stanley, Judge
Probate Court.....S. S. Wright, Judge
Municipal Criminal Court.....Delos Lake, Judge
Police Court.....W. D. Sawyer, Judge

Justice's Court.

J. C. Pennie.....Chief Justice
T. W. Taliaferro.....Justice
F. A. Sawyer.....Justice
Chas. Corkery.....Justice
M. Cooney.....Justice

Commissioners.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—Chas. E. McLane, P. H. Freeman, Saml. Rainey, Jr.; John Rosenfeld, Jas. H. Reynolds.

NEW CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS.—P. H. Canavan, J. G. Eastland, C. E. McLane. Secretary—Robert George. Office, room No. 2, over Donohoe & Kelly's bank, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.—C. F. McDermott, S. F. Butterworth, D. W. Connelly. Secretary—A. J. Moulder. Office, Friedlander's building, room No. 5, corner Sansome and California streets.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—J. C. Maynard, R. H. Sinton, A. M. Hay. Secretary—R. J. Bush. Experts to examine buildings on the line of the Avenue to be destroyed and damaged by the opening of said Avenue are Hon. Samuel Purdy, John Calvert, T. P. Riordan. Office Montgomery block, rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

MONTGOMERY STREET, SOUTH, COMMISSIONERS.—I. G. Messic, D. L. McDonald, R. E. Doyle. Secretary—N. M. Chadwick. Office, 415 Montgomery street.

STREET ASSESSMENT AND CONTRACT COMMISSIONERS.—Thos. Farrish, R. Aug. Thompson. Secretary—R. Aug. Thompson. Office, 606 Montgomery street.

MARINE BOARD.—For licensing sailors' boarding houses and shipping masters. John Wise, J. F. Cowdery, P. Crowley, Chief of Police. Office, corner Front and Jackson.

LAGUNA SURVEY COMMISSIONERS.—Scott Tidball, Mat. Canavan, Chas. L. Weller. Secretary—Thos. H. Reynolds. Office, corner Montgomery and Washington streets.

FUNDED DEBT COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Thos. H. Selby, Monroe Ashbury, O. Kloppenburg. Office, City and County Treasurer.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Thos. H. Selby, W. D. Sawyer, P. Crowley. Secretary—Wm. Short. Office, Chief Police.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.—S. R. Throckmorton, B. B. Redding.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Commanding the Division of the Pacific.....Maj-Gen. J. M. Schofield
Commanding the Department of California.....Maj-Gen. E. O. C. Ord
Paymaster Division of the Pacific.....Brig-Gen. Hiram Leonard
U. S. Engineers Pacific Coast,
.....Brevet Brig-Gen. B. S. Alexander
.....Brevet Colonel G. H. Mendell
.....Major G. H. Elliott
.....Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Williamson
Collector of Port.....T. G. Phelps
Surveyor of Port.....Chas. Clayton
Naval Officer.....Geo. W. Bowie
Superintendent U. S. Branch Mint.....O. H. La Grange
U. S. Assistant Treasurer.....C. J. Felton
Collector of Internal Revenue.....Geo. Oulton
Assessor.....H. T. Tilden
Postmaster.....N. B. Stone
U. S. Land Officer.....H. G. Rollins
Mail Agent.....Alfred Barstow
U. S. Surveyor-General for California.....Sherman Day
Indian Affairs.....John B. McIntosh

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

President.....Charles D. Carter.
Vice-President.....B. D. Dean, M. D.
Secretary.....Jas. S. Thomson.
Treasurer.....Henry A. Cobb.
Superintendent.....J. C. Pelton.

Managers—Jacob Deeth, Wm. H. L. Barnes, James Laidley, Edward Martin, J. R. Kelley, Jas. Palache, Dr. J. C. Shorb, Richard Tobin, Jas. Adams, W. O. Andrews, M. Ashbury, A. Badlam, H. W. Byington, W. W. Dodge, H. M. Black.

This institution is designed for the reformation and care of idle and dissolute children, as also those convicted of crime. It was established by an act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1858. The Act provided that the necessary funds for the erection of the buildings should be raised by an enrollment of life and annual members, and when a fund of $10,000 had been so realized, the Board of Supervisors was directed to appropriate the sum of $20,000 from the city treasury to that object. Sixty life members and four hundred and thirty-three annual and contributing members enrolled themselves at once, and the sum of $10,850 were raised, thus placing at the disposal of the Board $30,850.

The Board obtained a tract of land of one hundred acres, lying five and a half miles to the south of the city on the San Jose road, seventy-five of which are now under cultivation. The building, which is a two story brick with basement, is placed near the middle of the tract. There are now nearly two hundred boys in the school, and quite a number of girls, under the charge of the Board of Managers, are taken care of in the Magdalen Asylum, at the expense of the Board. Connected with the in-

stitution is a school with competent instructors, and a good common school education is imparted. There are also shoe shops, tailoring shops, saddlery shops, farming, at which the boys are placed. Other work shops will soon be erected.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Board of Regents.

His Excellency Henry H. Haight.....Governor
His Honor William Holden.....Lieutenant-Governor
Hon. Geo. H. Rogers.....Speaker of the Assembly
Hon. O. P. Fitzgerald.....Superintendent Public Instruction
Charles F. Reed.....President State Agricultural Society
A. S. Hallidie.....President Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco
Hon. Samuel Merritt, M. D.....Oakland
Hon. John T. Doyle.....Menlo Park
Hon. Richard P. Hammond.....San Francisco
Hon. John W. Dwinelle.....Oakland
Rev. Horatio Stebbins.....San Francisco
Hon. Lawrence Archer.....San Jose
Hon. William Watt.....Grass Valley
Hon. Samuel B. McKee.....Oakland
Louis Sachs.....San Francisco
Hon. Edward Tompkins.....Oakland
J. Mora Moss.....Temescal
S. F. Butterworth.....San Francisco
Hon. John S. Hager.....San Francisco
A. J Bowie, M. D.....San Francisco
William C. Ralston.....San Francisco
John B. Felton.....Oakland

Officers of the Board.

His Excellency H. H. Haight.....President
Andrew J. Moulder.....Secretary
W. C. Ralston.....Treasurer

Faculty and Officers.

Professor Henry Durant.....President of University
John Le Conte, M. D.....Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics
Joseph Le Conte, M. D.....Prof. of Geology, Natural History and Botany
Martin Kellogg, A. M.....Professor of Ancient Languages
W. T. Welcker.....Professor of Mathematics
Paul Pioda.....Professor of Modern Languages
Ezra S. Carr, M. D.....Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy.
Wm. Swinton, A. M.....Professor of English Language and Literature, including Rhetoric and Logic.
Hon. Stephen J. Field.....Professor of Law
Frank Soule, Jr.....Assistant Professor of Mathematics
Robert E. Ogilby.....Instructor of Drawing
George Tait.....Master of the Fifth Class

Medical Department.

Dr. H. H. Toland.....Prof. of Surgery
Dr. John Le Conte.....Physiology
Dr. Ezra S. Carr.....Chemistry
Dr. J. B. Stillman.....Materi Medica
Dr. C. F. Buckley.....Anatomy
Dr. J. C. Shorb.....Clinical Medicine
Dr. J. Blake.....Midwifery
Dr. T. Bennett..Prin. & Prac. of Med.
Miltary Instructors.....Prof. W. T. Welcker, and Asst. Prof., F. Soule Jr.

Organization of the University.

The University consists of five distinct and independent colleges, viz: Four "Colleges of Arts" and one "College of Letters." As follows:

1– A State College of Agriculture,
2—A State College of Mechanic Arts,
3—A State College of Mines,
4—A State College of Civil Engineering,
5—A State College of Letters.
} Colleges of Arts.

The full course of instruction in each college consists of its appropriate studies, and continues for at least four years. Each college confers a proper *degree*, at the end of the course, upon such students as are found, upon examination, to be proficient therein.

The University of California was established by an Act of the Legislature. It has a grant of 150,000 acres of land in this State, donated by Congress, of which 30 000 have been sold. At the last session of the Legislature an Endowment Bill was passed and signed for its benefit, by which it will receive, in the course of a year or two, $50,000 per annum from the sales of tide lands. The site chosen for the University Buildings, seven in all, consists of 200 acres of land in the town of Berkeley, a few miles from the city of Oakland. Within the past few months, F. L. A. Pioche, Esq., has presented to the University his extensive and valuable Library, Museum and Cabinet, valued at $80,000. In the city of Oakland, this institution, which promises to be one of the greatest fountains of learning in this country, has a block of land, with buildings thereon, at which instruction is being imparted to the students until the completion of buildings in Berkeley.

THE YEAR 1871.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1871, which comprises the latter part of the 95th and the beginning of the 96th year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponds to:

The year 6585 of the Julian period;
" " 7379-10 of the Byzantine;
" " 5631-2 of the Jewish Era;
" " 2624 since the foundation of Rome;
" " 2647 of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 662d Olympiad, commencing July, 1861, if we fix the Era of the Olympiads at 776½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3939 of the Julian period;
" " 2183 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucidæ;
" " 1587 of the Era of Diocletian;
" " 1288 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of Hegira.
" " 1288 of Mohammed begins April 24.

Leap Year.

Every year, the number of which is divisible by four without a remainder, is a leap year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap year only when divisible by four hundred without a remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap year.

Up to 1781, when Sir William Herschel discovered the distant Uranus, but six planets were known to constitute our solar system. Since then, through the improvements in the telescope, 107 small planets have been discovered, of which 23, or nearly one-fifth, have been the trophies of the scientific skill of American astronomers. Of these, 17 were discovered by two astronomers since May, 1861; 9 by Prof. Watson, of the University of Michigan, and 8 by Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College, New York.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE.

Tariff for Foreign Countries.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES. ☞ For References a b c &c., see Notes at end of list.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one quarter oz.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, & Patterns or Samples. Newspapers. [F]	Book Pkts. and Prints, per 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, per 4 oz	Fee for Registered Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal.						
Alexandretta, closed mail, via England		15	8	12	12	
Alexandria, closed mail, via England		*15	9	13	13	8
do. by British mail, via Southampton		16	4	c12	c12	d16
do. do. via Marseilles	a16	28	b 6	c14	c14	d16
Algeria, via England	a12	20	b 4	12	12	
Anam, (Cochin China,) via England		27	13	17		17
Argentine Republic, American Packet, 23d each month, from New York		18	4	10	10	
Aspinwall (Registered *letters*, 18c. per half oz		10	2	4		8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	14	14	16
do. British mail, via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
do. via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	4		
Austria, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Azores Islands, via Southampton		16				16
do via England	a16	28	b 8	14	14	
Baden, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Bahamas, by direct steamer, from New York		3	2	4		
Baken, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		28	b 6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		36	b 8	18	18	
Bavaria, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Belgium		*10	4	8	8	8
Belgrade, closed mail, via England		12	7	11	11	8
Belize (Br. Honduras) Br. packet, via N. Orleans		12	2	6	6	
Berlat, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Bermuda, British mail, via Halifax		10	2	4		
Bogota (New Grenada), Br. mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Bolivia, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
Borneo, via Southampton		28	6	14	14	16
Botutschany, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Bourbon, via England		24	8	18	18	
Brazils, via England		28	4	12	12	
do. by Am. pkt, 23d each month, from N.Y.		10	2	4		
Bremen, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid, 10 cts per half oz.)		*6	2	4		
Bucnaventura (N. G.) Br. mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt, 23d each mo. from N.Y.		18	4	10	10	
do. via England		28	b 4	12	12	16
Bukarest, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Burgas, closed mail, via England		*15	8	12	12	8
Burmah, closed mail, via England		27	13	17	17	17
Canada (letters, *if unpaid*, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	2	4		5
Canary Islands, via England	a16	28	b 6	14	14	16
Cape of Good Hope, via England		28	4	12	12	16

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES. ☞ For References a b c &c., see Notes at end of list.	Postage on Letters.		Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, & Patterns or Samples.			Fee for Registered Letters and other Postal Packets
	Not exceeding one quarter oz.	Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers. [F]	Book Pkts. and Prints, per 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, per 4 oz	
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Cape de Verde Islands, vla England		16	b 6	12	12	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Central America		10	2	4		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton		22	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		30	8	18	18	16
Chili, British mail. via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
China (see Hong Kong) Am. packet, via S. F.		10	2	4		
do. closed mail, via England		27	13	17		17
do. except Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	14	14	
do. do. do. via Marseilles		36	8	18	18	
Cochin China—see Anam.						
Constantinople, closed mail, via England		*15	8	12	12	8
do. via England	a16	28	b 6	14	14	16
Corsica		10	2	4	4	
Costa Rica		10	2	4		
Cuba, direct		10	2	4		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			8
Cuxhaven—see German States.						
Denmark, closed mail, via England		*13	7	12	12	8
East Indies, British, via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
do. British mail, via Southampton		22	b 6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		30	b 8	18	18	16
do. closed mail, via England		27	13	17	17	17
Ecuador, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
Egypt (Lower) closed mail, via England		*20	10	14	14	8
do. (Middle) do. do.		*20	10	14	14	8
do. (Upper) do. do.		20	10			
England—see Great Britain.						
Falkland Islands, via England		16	4	12	12	16
Fernando Po, via England		16	4	12	12	16
Fokshan, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
France		10	2	4	4	
do. open mail, via England		* 4				
Frankfort, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Galatz, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Gambia, via England		16	4	12	12	16
German States, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Gibraltar, via England		16	4	12	12	16
Gold Coast, via England		16	4	12	12	16
Great Britain and Ireland		*6l	2	☞	☞	8
☞ Rates on Book Packets, Patterns or Samples, to Great Britain and Ireland—*Prepayment compulsory:* Not over 1 oz.....2 cents; Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.....4 cents; Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.....6 cents; Over 4 oz., 6 cents each 4 oz. or fraction thereof						
Greece, closed mail, via England		*18	10	14	14	8
do. via British mail		*20				16
Greytown		10	2	4		8

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES. ☞ For References a b c &c., see Notes at end of list.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one quarter oz.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, & Patterns or Samples. Newspapers. [F]	Book Pkts. and Prints, per 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, per 4 oz.	Fee for Registered Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Guadaloupe, Brltish mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			8
Guatemala		10	2	4		
Guiana, (British)		10	2	4		
do. (French and Dutch)		18	4			
Hamburg, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Havana		10	2	4		
Holland		*10	4	8	8	8
Honduras (British) Br. Packet, via New Orlcans		12	2	6	6	
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marscilles		36	8	18	18	16
do. and independent Chincse p-rts of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, by Amcrican packet, via San Francisco		10	2	10		
Honolulu—see Sandwich Islands.						
Hungary—see Austria.						
Ibraila, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, via England		20				16
Italy, direct closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica (Registered *letters* 18c. per half oz.)		10	2			8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	14	14	
do. do. via Marseilles		36	8	18	18	
do. do. do. clos. mail via Eng		27	13	17		17
do. American packet, via San Francisco		10	2	4		
Java, British mail, via Southampton		28	*b* 6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		36	*b* 8	18	18	16
Karikal, via England		22	*b* 6	14	14	16
Kerassund, closed mail, via England		21	8	12	12	8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		36	8	18	18	16
Lagos, closed mail, via England		*15	8	12	12	8
do. via England		16	4	12	12	16
Liberia, via England		16	4	12	12	16
Lubec, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Luxemburg, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Madeira, Island of, via England						
Malta, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	12	12	16
do. do. via Messina	*a* 16	28	*b* 8	14	14	16
Manilla, or *Manila*—see Phillippine Islands.						
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4			8
Mauritius, British mail, via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
Mexico		10	3			
Mecklenburg, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Minorca—see Spain.						
Moldavia, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		28	*b* 6	14	14	16
do do vla Marseilles		36	*b* 8	18	18	
Montevldeo, via England		28	*b* 4	12	12	
do. Am. pkt., 23d of each month, fm. N.Y.		18	4	10	10	
Morocco, via England		16	4	12	12	

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepaymont is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

☞ For references a b c &c., see Notes at end of list.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.		Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, & Patterns or Samples.			Fee for Registered Letters and other Postal Packets
	Not exceeding one quarter oz.	Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers. [F]	Book Pkts. and Prints, per 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, per 4 oz	
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Nassau, N. P. by direct steamer from N Y		3	2	4		
Natal, via England		28	4	12	12	16
Netherlands		*10	4	8	8	8
New Brunswick (letters, if unpaid, 10c. pr ½ oz)		* 6	2	4		5
Newfoundland		15	2	4		
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
New South Wales, Br. mail, via Southampton		16	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
do. via San Francisco, 10th each mo.		10	2	4		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
do. via San Francisco, 10th each mo		10	2	4		
Nicaragua		10	2	4		
Nice		10	2	4	4	
Norway, closed mail, via England		*15	9	13	13	8
Nova Scotia (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz)		* 6	2	4		5
Panama		10	2	4		8
Paraguay, Am. pkt, 23d each month, from N.Y.		18	4	10	10	
Penang, Br. mail, via Southampton		28	*b* 6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		36	*b* 8	18	18	
Peru, British mail, via Panama		22	4	10	10	8
Phillippine Islands, Br. mail, via Southampton		28	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		36	8	18	18	
Poland (Prussian or Austrian), closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
do. (Russian), closed mail, via England		*15	6	10	10	8
Pondicherry		10	2	4		
do. via England		22				16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4			8
Portugal, via England	*a* 16	28	*b* 8	14	14	16
Prevesa, closed mail, via England		*15	8	12	12	8
Prince Edward's Island (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half ounce		* 6	2	4		5
Prussia, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
do. via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	4		
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct						
do. do. closed mail. via England		*15	8	12	12	8
Roumania, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Russia, closed mail, via England		*15	6	10	10	8
Sandwich Islands		6	2	4		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		8
Sardinian States, direct closed mail, via Eng		*10	4	8	8	8
do. closed mail, via England		*14	8	12	12	8
Savoy		10	2	4	4	
Saxony, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Servia, closed mail, via England		12	7	11	11	8
Siam, British mail, via Southampton		28	*b* 6	14	14	
do. do. via Marseilles		36	*b* 8	18	18	

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES. ☞ For References a b c &c., see Notes at end of list.	Postage on Letters.		Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, & Patterns or Samples.			
	Not exceeding one quarter oz.	Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers. [F]	Book Pkts. and Prints, per 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, per 4 oz	Fee for Registered Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Sicilies (The Two), direct closed mail, via Eng.		*10	4	8	8	8
do. closed mail, via England ...		*14	8	12	12	8
Sierra Leone, via England		16	4	12	12	16
Singapore, British mail, via Southampton		28	b 6	14	14	10
do. via Marseilles		36	b 8	18	18	
do. via San Francisco		10	2	8	8	
Spain, via England	a 16	28	b 6	14	14	16
do. open mail		* 4				
St. Helena, via England		28	4	12	12	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		28	b 6	14	14	16
do. do. via Marseilles		36	b 8	18	18	
Sweden, closed mail, via England		*14	9	13	13	8
Switzerland, direct closed mail, via England...		*10	4	8	8	8
Syria—see Turkey.						
Tangiers, via England		16	b 6	12	12	
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tunis, via England	a 16	28	b 6	14	14	
TURKEY (European and Asiatic). Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos. Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo, and Widdin (closed mail, via England)		*15	8	12	12	8
Turk's Island		10	2	4		
Tuscany, direct closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
do. closed mail, via England		*14	8	12	12	8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt., 23d each mo. from N.Y.		18	4	10	10	
Vancouver Island (letters, if unpaid, 10 cents per half ounce		* 6	2	4		
Van Dieman's Land, or Tasmania, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	14	14	16
do. British mail, via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
do. via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	4		
Venezuela, by American Venezuelan packet ...		10	3	8		8
Victoria (Port Philip) Br. mail, via Southamp.		16	6	14	14	16
do. do do. via Marseilles		24	8	18	18	16
do. via San Francisco, 10th each month		10	2	4		
Wales—see Great Britain.						
West Indies (British and Danish), Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.		10	2	4		
do. (British) Brit mail, via St. Thomas...		10	2			8
(Registered letters, 18c. per half oz.)...						
do. (not British) do. do.		18	4			8
Wallachia, closed mail, via England		*13	7	11	11	8
Wurtemberg, closed mail, via England		*10	4	8	8	8
Yanaon, by direct mail to France		10				

Reference to United States Postage Tariff.

a. When the letter a is prefixed, the foreign postage (which in each case is 12 cents) is increased by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or fraction thereof. The United States inland and Atlantic sea postage (which in each case is 4 cents the single rate) is increased by an additional rate for every 15 grammes (½ oz.) or fraction thereof.

b. Where the letter b is prefixed, an additional rate is to be added to the foreign portion of the postage for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, if the newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. The foreign postage, in each case, is ascertained by deducting from the amount set down the sum of 2 cents, which is the United States portion of the postage on a single newspaper, regardless of weight. In all other cases, the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight, when sent in British mail.

The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

Direct postal communication between this country and the North German Union has been suspended on account of the war now existing between France and Prussia, and that all correspondence for the North German Union, and through it to countries beyond, must be sent via England.

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.

AGREEMENT or contract, other than domestic and inland bills of lading and those specified in this schedule; any appraisement value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written. $ 05

Provided, that if more than one appraisement, agreement, or contract shall be written upon one sheet or piece of paper, five cents for each and every additional appraisement, agreement or contract.

BANK CHECK, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, or for any sum exceeding ten dollars drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand 02

BILL OF EXCHANGE (inland), draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding one hundred dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note (except bank-notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a bank or banker for payment), or any memorandum, check, receipt or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars*..... 05

And for every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars..... 05

BILL OF EXCHANGE (foreign), or letter of credit, drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes

If drawn in sets of three or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States..... 02

And for every additional hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars..... 02

BILL OF LADING or receipt (other than charter-party), for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place..... 10

BILL OF SALE by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed five hundred dollars... 50

*The Act passed July 13, 1870, repeals, the tax on Promissory Notes for sums less than $100.

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars..... 1 00
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional amount of five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof..... 50
BOND.—For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less..... 50
Where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one thousand dollars..... 50
BOND for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office..... 1 00
Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule..... 25
CERTIFICATE of stock in any incorporated company..... 25
CERTIFICATE of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars..... 10
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars..... 25
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof..... 25
CERTIFCATE.—Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such..... 25
CERTIFICATE of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such—
If for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars..... 02
For a sum exceeding one hundred dollars..... 05
Certificate of any other description than those specified..... 05
CHARTER-PARTY.—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing, between the captain, master or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons..... 1 00
Exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons..... 3 00
Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons..... 5 00
Exceeding six hundred tons..... 10 00
CONTRACT.—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, real estate or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale..... 10
Bill or memorandum of the sale on contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, shall pay a stamp tax at the rate in section ninety-nine.
CONVEYANCE.—Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed five hundred dollars..... 50
When the consideration exceeds five hundred dollars, and does not exceed one thousand dollars..... 1 00
And for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one thousand dollars..... 50
ENTRY of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value..... 25

Exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars In value 50
Exceeding five hundred dollars in valuc 1 00
ENTRY for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse 50

INSURANCE (LIFE).—Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives—
When the amout insured shall not exceed one thousand dollars 25
Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars 50
Exceeding five thousand dollars 1 00

INSURANCE (MARINE, INLAND AND FIRE).—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person, the premium upon which does not exceed ten dollars 10
Exceeding ten and not exceeding fifty dollars 25
Exceeding fifty dollars 50

LEASE, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is three hundred dollars per annum, or less 50
Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of three hundred dollars 50

MANIFEST for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer, for a foreign port—
If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer, does not exceed three hundred tons 1 00
Exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons 3 00
Exceeding six hundred tons 5 00

MORTGAGES of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust, to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars 50
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars 1 00
And for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars* 50

Provided, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument: *And provided further*, That upon each and every assignment of any lease a stamp duty shall be required and paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument, increased by a stamp duty on the consideration or value of the assignment equal to that imposed upon the conveyance of land for similar consideration or value.

*The Act passed July 13, 1899, provides that no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, where it, or the instrument it secures, has been once duly stamped.

PASSAGE TICKET by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding thirty-five dollars 50
Exceeding thirty-five dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars 1 00
And for every additional fifty dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of fifty dollars 1 00
POWER OF ATTORNEY for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon 25
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR PROXY for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries 10
POWER OF ATTORNEY to receive or collect rents 25
POWER OF ATTORNEY to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same 1 00
POWER OF ATTORNEY for any other purpose 50
PROBATE OF WILL, or letters of administration. Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of two thousand dollars 1 00
Exceeding two thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of two thousand dollars 50

Provided, That no stamp, either for probate of wills, or letters testamentary, or of administration, or on administrator or guardian bond, shall be required when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed one thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That no stamp tax shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection from the Government of claims by soldiers or their legal representatives of the United States, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service.

PROTEST.—Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States, to make such protest 25

Provided, That where more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto, representing the whole amount of the stamp required for such signatures; and that the term money, as herein used, shall be held to include drafts and other instruments given for the payment of money: *Provided further*, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing Schedule B on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America: *And provided further*, That all affidavits shall be exempt from stamp duty.

MEDICINES OR PREPARATIONS.

FOR and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, containing any patent pills, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, etc., etc., where such shall not exceed, at retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents 01
Where such packet, etc., with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of twenty-five cents, and not exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents 02
Where such packet, etc,, shall exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents 03
Where such packet, etc,, shall exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of one dollar 04

Where such packet, etc., shall exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional two cents 02

PERFUMERY, COSMETICS, MATCHES AND CARDS.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, etc., etc., used or applied as perfumes or application to the hair, mouth or skin, * * * * where such packet, etc,, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents 01

Where such packet, etc., with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of twenty-five cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents 02

Where such packet, etc., with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents 03

Where such packet, etc., with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of seventy-five cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of one dollar 04

Where such packet, etc., with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents or fractional part thereof over and above the one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional two cents 02

Friction Matches, or lucifer matches, etc., in parcels or packages containing one hundred matches or less, for each parcel or package 01

When in parcels or packages containing more than one hundred and not more than two hundred matches, for each parcel or package 02

And for every additional one hundred matches or fractional part thereof 01

For wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction or lucifer matches.

Playing Cards.—For and upon every pack, not exceeding fifty-two cards in number, irrespective of price or value 05

Canned Meats, Etc.—For and upon every can, bottle, or other single package, containing meats, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, when such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall not exceed two pounds in weight 01

When such can, bottle, or other single package, with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part thereof 01

TABLE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTED GOODS.

(From the Act of July 13th, 1870.)

The following Table of Duties on Imported Goods has been carefully compiled from the latest government authorities. It is slightly condensed; no unnecessary repetitions have been permitted to stand. Thus the reader will not find both "Copal Gum" and "Gum Copal," but will find the article under the head of gums, and so forth. Few chemicals and drugs have been allowed to remain in the list, excepting only those used exten-

sively in many branches of industry, and *all* those struck out are admitted duty free. The same remark applies to many although not all, other minor productions:

Absinthe, per proof gallon	$2
Acid, arsenious, crudo	free.
Acid, nitric, not chemically pure	free.
Acid, muriatic	free.
Acid, oxalic	free.
Alabaster, casts, for libraries, etc., and not for sale	free.
Alabata, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.
Albumen	free.
Aluminuini, and its alloys, manufactures of	45 per cent.
Alloy of nickel with copper, per lb	20 cents.
Amber, gum	free.
Ammonia, crudc	free.
Anatomy, preparations of	freo.
Anilino dyes and colors, by whatever name known	50 c. ℔ lb. & 35 ℔ c.
Aniline oil, crude	free.
Animals, live	20 per cent.
Animals for breeding purposes, from beyond the seas, on proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury	free.
Animals with harness and tackle owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their families, in actual use for the purposes of such immigration	free.
Animals, brought into the United States, temporarily, for a period not exceeding 6 months, for exhibition or competition for prizes	free.
Animal manures	free.
Animal oil, all, per gallon	20 per cent.
Arabic, gum	free.
Argentine, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.
Arrack, per proof gallon	$2.
Arsenic	free.
Arsenious acid	free.
Art, works of, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any state, or to any municipal corporation	free.
Art, works of, production of American artists	free.
Articles imported expressly for use of the United States, provided the price does not include the duty	free.
Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported	free.
Bamboos, unmanufactured	free.
Bananas	10 per cent.
Barks, Peruvian	free.
Barks, Lima	free.
Barks, Cinchona	free.
Barks, Croton	free.
Barks, all not otherwise provided for	free.
Bells, broken, fit only to re-manufacture	free.
Bells, metal, broken, fit only to remanufacture	free.
Bitters, containing spirits, not otherwiso provided for, per gallon	$2.
Bone-dust	free.
Bone-ash, for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers	free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured	free.
Bones, ground and calcined	free.
Books, which have been printed or manufactured more than 20 years	free.
Brandy, per proof gallon	$2.
Brimstone, crude	free.
Bromine	free.
Bronzo, casts of, for libraries, otc., and not for sale	free.
Building stone, except marble	$1 50 per ton.
Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones	free.
Buttons, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted, or goat's hair	50 per cent.
Caco	2 cents.
Caraway seeds	free.
Carboys, containing acids, subject to same duty as if empty	35 per cent.
Cardamom seeds	free.
Carnelian, unmanufactured	free.
Cassia buds, per lb	20 cents.
Cassia, ground, per lb	20 cents.
Cassia, per lb	10 cents.
Cassia vera, per lb	10 cents.
Castor	free.

Castoreum	free.
Casts, for libraries, societies, etc., and not for sale	free.
Catgut, unmanufactured	free.
Chalk, unmanufactured	free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines; per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint	$6.
Champagne, per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each, and more than one half pint	$3.
Champagne, per dozen bottles each one half pint or less containing	$1 50.
Champagne, in bottles containing more than one quart, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles, for each gallon in excess of one quart per bottle	$2.
Chocolate, per lb	7 cents
Cinnamon, per lb	20 cents.
Civet, crude, in natural pods	free.
Cloves, per lb	5 cents.
Clove stems, per lb	3 cents.
Coal, anthracite	free.
Cocoa, per lb	2 cents.
Cocoa shells, per lb	1 cent.
Cocoa leaves, per lb	1 cent.
Cocoa, ground or prepared, per lb	5 cents.
Cocoa-nuts	10 per cent.
Cocoa-nut oil	free.
Coffee, per lb	3 cents.
Collections of antiquity, not for sale	free.
Cordials, per proof gallon	$2.
Cork bark, unmanufactured	free.
Cork wood, unmanufactured	free.
Corsets, etc., when valued at $6 per dozen or less, per dozen	$2.
Do., valued over $6 per dozen	35 per cent.
Cotton bagging, or other manufactures, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, etc., valued at 7 cents or less per square yard, per lb	2 cents.
Do., do., valued over 7 cents per square yard, per lb	3 cents.
Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per lb	10 c. ℔ lb. & 20 ℔ ct.
Do., do., valued at over 40 cents per lb. and not exceeding 60 cts. per lb	20 c. ℔ lb. & 20 ℔ ct.
Do., do., valued at over 60 cents per lb. and not exceeding 80cts. per lb	30 c. ℔ lb. & 20 ℔ ct.
Do , do., valued at over 80 cents per pound	40 c. ℔ lb, & 20 ℔ et.
Currants, Zanto, and other, per lb	2½ cents.
Drawings for Societies, and not for sale	free.
Eggs	free.
Emery, ore, or rocks, not pulverized or ground	free.
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	free.
Etchings, for societies, etc., and not for sale	free.
Eyelets of every description, per 1000	6 cents.
Fashion plates, engraved on steel or on wood, colored, plain	free.
Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption	free.
Fish, fresh, for bait	free.
Fish oil, per gallon	20 per cent.
Flaxseed, per bushel of 56 lb	20 cents.
Flaxseed oil, per gallon	30 cents.
Flax straw, per ton	$5.
Flax, not hackled or dressed, per ton	$20.
Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, per ton	$40.
Flax, tow of, per ton	$10.
Flint	free.
Freestone	$1 50 per ton.
Fur skins, all kinds, not dressed in any manner	free.
German silver, manufacturers or articles of	45 per cent.
Ginger root, per lb	2 cents.
Ginger, ground, per lb	5 cents.
Glass, broken in pieces which can not be cut for use, and fit only for manufacture	free.
Granite	$1 50 per ton.
Grapes	20 per cent.
Grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	free.
Grindstone, rough or unfinished, per ton	$1 50.
Do., finished, per ton	$2.
Guano	free.
Gums, Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australian Bonzoine, copal, sandarac, damar, gamboge, cowrie, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, olebanum, guiac, myrrh, bdellium, and all galbannm, not otherwise provided for	free.

Gun-Wads, sporting, all	35 per cent
Gutta percha, crude	free.
Hair-cloth, known as hair seating, 18 inches wide or over, per square yard	40 cents ℔ sq. yard,
Do., less than 18 inches wide, per sq. yard	30 cents.
Do., do, known as crinoline cloth	38 per cent.
Hair, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.
Hair-pins made of iron wire	50 per cent.
Hemp, manila, and other like substitues for hemp, unmanufactured, not herein otherwise provided for, per ton	$25.
Hemp, tow of, per ton	$10.
Hemp seed, per lb	½ cent.
Hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock	free.
Horns	free.
Horn tips	free.
Hoofs	free.
Horse hair, not cleaned and dressed, for weaving	free.
*Households effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries, which have been in actual use abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale, not exceeding the value of $500	free.
India-rubber, crude, and milk of	free.
Instruments, for educational, scientific, or literary purposes and not for sale	free.
Iodine, crude	free.
Iron, in pigs, per ton	$7.
Iron, cast, scrap, of every description, per ton	$6.
Do., wrought scrap iron of every description, per ton	$9.
Iron—Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured.	
Iron, round, in coils, 3-16 of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and iron ware, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned.	
Ivory, unmanufactured	free.
Jet, unmanufactured	free.
Juniper berries	free.
Jute, per ton	$15.
Jute buts, per ton	$6.
Lac, crude, seed, button, stick, shell or dye	free.
Lava, unmanufactured	free.
Lemons	20 per cent,
Lemon-peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	free.
Life-boats, imported by life-saving societies	free.
Life-saving apparatus, imported by life-saving societies	free.
Limes	10 per cent.
Linseed, per bushel of 56 lb	20 cents.
Linseed oil, per gallon	30 cents.
Liqueurs, per proof gallon	$2.
Logs, round timber	free.
Machinery, for steam plows, for use of person importing, for two years.	free.
Machinery and apparatus designed only for and apapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any state or person duly authorized by the Legislature of any state, for two years	free.
Madder roots, ground	free.
Mangoes	10 per cent.
Manila. See "Hemp."	
Marble, sawed, dressed, or polished, marble slabs, and marble paving tile	30 per cent., and 25 cents per superficial sq. foot not exceeding 2 inches in thickness.
Manna	free.
Marble, casts of, etc., etc., and not for sale	free.
Melada, or concentrated melada, per lb	1½ cents.
Metals, mixed, similar to German silver, manufactures	45 per cent
Molasses, per gallon	5 cents.
Molasses, all syrup of sugar, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under name of molasses, shall be forfeited.	
Molasses, concentrated, per lb	1½ cents.
Monumental stone, except marble	$1 50 per ton
Morphia, and all salts of, per oz	$1.
Moss, Iceland and other, crude	free.

Muriatic acid	free.
Neat's-foot oil, per gallon	20 per cent.
Nickel, per lb	30 cents.
Nickel, alloy of, with copper, per lb	20 cents.
Nickel, oxide, per lb	20 cents.
Nickel, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent
Nitric acid	free.
Nutmegs, per lb	20 cents.
Nuts for dycing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for	free.
Oak bark	free.
Oil seeds, except linseed and flaxseed, per lb	½ cent.
Oilcake, made from imported seed, no drawback on.	
Oils, sesame seed, per gallon	30 cents.
Oils, cenne, per gallon	30 cents.
Oils, cotton seed, per gallon	30 cents.
Oils, palm	free.
Oils, cocoa-nut	free.
Oils, neat's-foot, per gallon	20 per cent.
Oils, animal, per gallon	20 per cent.
Oils, whale, per gallon	20 per cent.
Oils, seal, per gallon	20 per cent.
Oils, fish, per gallon	20 per cent.
Oils, linseed, per gallon	30 cents.
Oils, flaxseed, per gallon	30 cents.
Opium, per lb	$1.
Opium, prepared for smoking, and other preparations of, not otherwise provided for, per lb	$6.
Oranges	20 per cent.
Ore of antimony or crude sulphuret of	free.
Ornaments, for dresses and outside garments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted, or goat's hair	50 per cent.
Paintings, for libraries societies, etc., and not for sale	free.
Paintings, productions of American artists	free
Paintings imported expressly for presentation to national institutions or to any state, or to any municipal corporation	free.
Paper waste	free.
Pepper, black, per lb	5 cents.
Pepper, white, per lb	5 cents.
Pepper, red or Cayenne, per lb	5 cents.
Pepper, all kinds, ground, per lb	10 cents.
Peruvian bark	free
Philosophical apparatus for libraries, etc., not for sale	free.
Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes	free.
Pimento, per lb	5 cents.
Do., ground	10 cents.
Pine-apples	20 per cent.
Plants, imported by Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden	free.
Plantains	10 per cent.
Plaster of Paris casts, for libraries, etc., and not for sale	free.
Platinum vases, or parts, for chemical uses	free.
Platinum retorts, or parts thereof, for chemical uses	free.
Plums, per lb	2½ cents.
Poplar or other woods for the manufacture of paper	free.
Preparations for scientific purposes, etc., and not for sale	free.
Prunes, per lb	2½ cents.
Rags, of cotton	free.
Rags, of linen	free.
Rags, of jute	free.
Rags, of hemp	free.
Railway bars, see "Steel."	
Rapeseed, per lb	½ cent.
Ratafia, per gallon	$2.
Resins, crude, not otherwise provided for	free.
Roots, imported by Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Garden	free.
Sandstone	$1 50 per ton
Sarsaparilla, crude	free.
Scientific apparatus, imported for libraries, etc., and not for sale	free.
Sea-weed, not otherwise provided for	free.
Seed, caraway	free.
Seeds, imported for Department of Agricultnre, or the United States Botanic Garden	free.
Sesame seed	10 per cent.

Sesame seed oil, per gallon	30 cents.
Shaddocks	10 per cent.
Shellfish	free.
Shells, not manufactured	free.
Shrubs, imported by Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Garden	free.
Shrimps	free.
Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicates, per lb	½ cent.
Silkworm eggs	free.
Sirup of sugar-cane juice, per lb	1½ cents.
Sisal grass, per ton	$15.
Skeletons	free.
Spices, all not specified, per lb	20 cents.
Do., ground or prepared	30 cents.
Sparkling wines, see Champagne	
Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, imported for cabinets as objects of taste and science, and not for sale	free.
Spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, per proof gallon	$2.
Spirits, similar to arrack, etc., per gallon	$2.
Statuary, fountains, etc., imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any state, or to any municipal corporation	free.
Statuary, fountains, etc., production of American artists	free.
Statuary, fountains, etc., for societies, libraries, etc., and not for sale	free.
Steel, commercially known as crinoline, corset, and hat steel wire, per lb	9 cts. & 10 per ct.
Steel railway bars, per lb	1¼ cents.
Steel railway bars made in part of steel, per lb	1 cent.
Steel, metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel.	
Sugar, all raw or muscovado, not above No. 7, Dutch standard in color, per lb	1¾ cents.
Do., above No. 7 and on all other sugar not above No. 10, per lb	2 cents.
Do., above No. 10 and not above No. 13, per lb	2¼ cents.
Do., above No. 13 and not above No, 16, per lb	2¾ cents.
Do., above No. 16 and not above No. 20, per lb	3¼ cents.
Do., above No. 20, per lb	4 cents.
Do., sirup of sugar-cane, per lb	1½ cents.
Do., refined loaf, per lb	4 cents.
Do.. do., lump, per lb	4 cents.
Do., do., crushed, per lb	4 cents.
Do., do., powdered, per lb	4 cents.
Do., do., granulated, per lb	4 cents.
Sweepings of silver or gold	free.
Sword-blades	35 per cent.
Swords	45 per cent.
Tank bottom, per lb	1½ cents
Tapioca	free.
Tea plants	free.
Teas, per lb	15 cents.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for	free.
Timber, ship	free.
Trees, imported by the Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Gardens	free.
Turtles	free.
Ultramarine, per lb	6 cents.
Vegetable ivory, unmanufactured	free.
Vegetables for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for	free.
Verdigris	free.
Vermouth, per gallon	$2.
Waste bagging, for paper-making	free.
Waste rope, for paper-making	free.
Watch cases	25 per cent.
Watch materials	25 per cent.
Watch movements	25 per cent.
Watches	25 per cent.
Watches, parts of	25 per cent.
Watch jewels	10 per cent.
Whip gut, unmanufactured	free.
Whale oil, foreign	20 per cent.
White metal, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.
Wines, imported in casks containing not more than 22 per cent. of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding 40 cents per gallon, per gallon	25 cents.
Do., valued at over 40 cents and not over $1 per gallon, per gallon	60 cents.

Wines valued at over $1 per gallon, per gallon	$1, and 25 ℔ ct.
Do., imported in bottles, not otherwise provided for, same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks; and all bottles containing one quart or less than one quart, and more than one pint, shall be held to contain one quart, and bottles containing one pint or less shall be held to contain one pint, and shall pay, in addition, 3 cts. for each bottle.	
Wood, ashes and lye of	free.
Woods, poplar and other, for the manufacture of paper	free.
Wool on the skin is to pay the duty imposed on wool, which is as follows:	
Wool, class first, clothing wools, viz: merino, mestiza, metz or metis wool, etc., and all not otherwise provided for in class 2 and 3, the value whereof at the last port whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per ℔., per ℔	10 cts. & 11 ℔ ct.
Wool, as above, exceeding 32 cents per ℔	12 ℔ ct. & 10 ℔ ct.
Wool, second class, combing wools, viz: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, etc., the value whereof at the last port whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents per ℔. or less	10c. ℔ ℔ & 11 ℔c.
Do., do., as above, exceeding 12 cents per ℔	12c. ℔ ℔ & 10 ℔c.
Wool, third class, carpet wools and other similar wools, the value thereof at the last port whence exported to the United States, exclnding charges in snch port, shall be 12 cents or less per ℔	3 cents per ℔.
Wool, exceeding 32 cents per ℔	6 cents per ℔.
Wool, on the skin. Any wool of the sheep or hair of the Alapaca goat and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty: or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would be otherwise subjected.	
Wool, on the skin. When wool of the first class is imported washed, the duty shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed.	
Works of art, See "Paintings."	

TABLE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Ale, per bbl. of 31 gallons	$1 00
Banks, on average amount of deposits, each month	1-24 of 1 ℔ ct.
Banks, on capital, beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, each month	1-24 of 1 ℔ ct.
Banks, on average amount of circulation, each month	1-12 of 1 ℔ ct.
Banks, on average amount of circulation, beyond 90 per cent. of the capital, an additional tax each month	1-6 of 1 ℔ ct.
Banks not making dividends to pay on undivided profits for and during the year 1871	2½ per cent.
Banks, on amount of notes of any person, state bank, or state banking association, used and paid out as circulation	10 per cent.
Bankers. See "Banks" and Brokers."	
Beer, per bbl. of 31 gallons	$1 00
Brandy, made from grapes, per gallon	50
Brewers, special tax on	100 00
Brokers, on sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes, or other securities, for each $100 of the amount of such sales or contracts	01
Chewing tobacco, fine cut, plug, or twist, per lb	32
Cigars, manufacturers of, whose annual sales do not exceed $5000, special tax	10 00
Cigars, manufacturers of, for each $1000 in excess of $5000	2 00
Cigars, of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, per 1000	5 00
Cigars, imported, in addition to import duty to pay same as above.	
Cigarrettes not weighing more than 3 lb. per 1000, per 1000	1 50

Cigarettes weighing exceeding 3 lb. per 1000, per 1000	5 00
Dealers in liquors. See " Wholesale dealers in liquors."	
Distilled spirits, every proof gallon	50
Distillers producing 100 bbls. or less (40 gallons of proof spirit to bbl.) per annum	400 00
Distillers, for each bbl. in excess of 100 bbls	4 00
Distillers, on each bbl. of 40 gallons in warehouse when act took effect, and when withdrawn	4 00
Distillers of brandy from grapes, peaches, and apples exclusively, producing less than 150 bbls. annually, special tax $50, and $4 per bbl. of 40 gallons.	
Distillery, having aggregate capacity for mashing, etc., 20 bnshels of grain per day, or less, per day	2 00
Distillery in excess of 20 bushels of grain per day, for every 20 bushels, per day	2 00
Dividends, for and during the year 1871	2½ ℔ ct.
Fermented liquors, in general, per bbl	1 00
Gas, coal, illuminating, when the product shall not be above 200,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	10
Gas, coal, when product exceeds 200,000 and does not exceed 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	15
Gas, coal, when product exceeds 500,000 and does not exceed 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	20
Gas, coal, when product exceeds 5,000,000 feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet	25
Imitation wines and champagne, not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries, grown in the United States, rectified or mixed, to be sold as wine or any other name, per dozen bottles of more than a pint and not more than a quart	6 00
Imitation wines, containing not more than one pint, per dozen bottles	3 00
Income, for the years 1870 and 1871 (exemption $2000)	2½ ℔ ct.
Lager Beer, per bbl. of 31 gallons	1 00
Liquors, dealers in, whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000, an additional tax for every $100 on sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000	1 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
Manufacturers of stills, for each still or worm made	20 00
Porter, per bbl. of 31 gallons	1 00
Rectifiers, rectifying 200 bbls, or less, of 40 gallons to bbl. per year	200 00
Rectifiers, for each bbl. in excess	50
Retail Liquor Dealers, special tax	25 00
Snuff, mannfactured of tobacco or any substitute, when prepared for use, per ℔	32
Special taxes (licenses) except as named in this table, repealed to take effect May 1, 1870.	
Stamps, distillers, other than tax-paid stamps charged to collector, each	25
Tobacco, dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000	25 00
Tobacco, dealers in, on every $1000 in excess	2 00
Tobacco, dealers in, whose annual sales exeed $100 and do not exceed $1000	5 00
Tobacco, dealers in, when exceeding $1000, for each $1000 in addition	2 00
Tobacco, manufacturers of	10 00
Tobacco, manufacturers of, when the bond required exceeds $5000, for each $1000 in excess of $5000.	2 00
Tobacco, twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf, to be consumed, without the use of machine or instrument, and not pressed or sweetened, per ℔	32
Tobacco, all other kinds not provided for, per ℔	32
Tobacco, smoking, exclusively of stems or of leaf, not having been previously stripped, etc., and from which the stems have not been separated, etc., per ℔	16
Tobacco, fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing, etc., and on refuse scraps and sweepings, per lb	16
Wholesale liquor dealers	100 00
Wholeseal dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000, each to pay an additional tax on every $100 of sales of liquors in excess of $25,000	1 00

LOCATION OF CITY POST OFFICE BOXES.

TIME OF REMOVING LETTERS DEPOSITED THEREIN.

	Week Days		Sundays.	
FIRST DISTRICT.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
California and Front.....6 00 A. M.	2 40	6 30		6 30
Commercial and Front.....6 03 A. M.	2 45	6 35		6 35
Clay and Front.....6 05 A. M.	2 50	6 40		6 40
Clay and Davis.....6 08 A. M.	2 53	6 45		6 45
Pacific and Davis.....6 10 A. M.	2 55	6 50		6 50
SIXTH DISTRICT.				
Merchants' Exchange.....11 45 A. M.	3 10	7 00	7 00	6 50
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.				
Powell and Union.....		2 00		6 00
Green and Dupont.....		2 02		6 02
Green and Stockton.....		2 04		6 04
Stockton and Broadway.....		2 06		6 06
Dupont and Broadway.....		2 09		6 09
Kearny, between Jackson and Pacific.....		2 13		6 13
Stockton and Pacific.....		2 17		6 17
Taylor and Pacific.....		2 21		6 21
Polk and Pacific.....		2 25		6 25
Jones and Bush.....		2 35		6 30
Taylor and O'Farrell.....		2 40		6 35
Taylor and Turk.....		2 42		6 37
Market and O'Farrell.....		2 45		6 40
Market near Powell.....		2 46		6 42
Market and Geary.....		2 48		6 44
Market and Post.....		2 50		6 45
Occidental Market.....		2 51		6 47
Bush and Battery.....		2 45		6 50
Kearny, near Pine.....		2 58		6 52
Kearny and California.....		3 00		6 55
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.				
Valencia and Sixteenth.....		1 00		5 00
Howard and Twelfth.....		1 05		5 05
San Jose Railroad Depot.....		1 10		5 10
Hayes and Market.....		1 15		5 15
Folsom and Dora.....		1 25		5 25
Mission and Sixth.....		1 30		5 30
Folsom and Sixth.....		1 35		5 35
Shipley and Fifth.....		1 40		5 40
P. M. S. S. Co.'s Wharf.....		1 50		5 50
Silver and Third.....		1 55		5 55
Howard and Fourth.....		2 05		6 05
Howard and Third.....		2 10		6 10
Jessie and Third.....		2 15		6 15
Market and Fourth.....		2 25		6 25
Minna and Second.....		2 35		6 35
Howard and Second.....		2 40		6 40
Howard and First.....		2 45		6 45
Minna and First.....		2 50		6 50
Mission and Steuart.....		2 55		6 55

An Irish girl having been sent to the post-office for the mail, came back to inquire whether it was Indian mail or corn mail that was wanted.

A Buffalo serenader sang "I'm thinking love, of thee," when the descent of about four gallons of water from a third-story window proved her papa was thinking of him.

The draughtsman's paradise—Pencil-vania.

LODE AND PLACER CLAIMS.

We give below the instructions issued by Commissioner Wilson of the Land Office on the subject of the survey and entry of lode and placer claims. After stating the provisions of the Act of the last Congress on this subject, the Commissioner says:

CIRCULAR

In relation to the survey and entry of mining claims under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, "granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands and for other purposes;" and the act amendatory thereof, approved July 9, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 8th, 1870.

Gentlemen: The original mining act of July 26, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, p. 251, having been amended in adding to its provisions additional sections twelve to seventeen, inclusive, by the act of Congress, approved July 9, 1870, it becomes my duty to prescribe for your information and observance the following regulations, to wit:

1st. By the 12th section of the amendatory act, placer claims, including all forms of deposit, except veins of quartz or other rock in place, are made subject to entry and patent under similar circumstances, conditions, and like proceedings as contemplated in the original act for vein or lode claims.

Placer claims on surveyed lands, are authorized to be entered by legal subdivisions, no special survey or plat in such case being required, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In regard to placer claims, however, the amendatory law restricts their extent in respect to locations made after the date of its passage, to not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for any one person, or association of persons; such location being required to conform to the Government surveys, and not to interfere with any *bona fide* pre-emption or homestead claims upon agricultural lands.

2d. The act further provides for the subdivision of forty-acre legal subdivisions into ten-acre tracts, and authorizes two or more persons, or association of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although less than ten acres each, to make joint entry of such minor subdivisions, all *bona fide* pre-emption or homestead claims upon agricultural lands being protected by law. The Surveyors General are therefore hereby authorized to have such subdivisions into ten-acre tracts made by their Deputies when applied for by claimants, numbering each ten-acre tract with consecutive numbers of claims in the township, as in the case of other mineral surveys, and if the service is performed by county and local surveyors, as authorized by the 16th section of the amendatory act, it will be the duty of the Surveyor General to verify the surveys so executed, and if found correctly done, to adopt the same and certify the fact, appending his approval as in cases where surveys are made under his own direction. The expense of such subdividing is required to be defrayed by the mining claimants.

3d. In the thirteenth section it is declared that in the absence of any adverse claim where said person or association, they and their grantors shall have held and worked their said claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto, subject to any lien which may have attached to such claim prior to the issue of said patent.

The foregoing provision is construed to apply as well to lode as to placer claims, and should lessen the amount of proof usually required to establish a right to a patent.

4th. In the fourteenth section it is provided that all *ex parte* affidavits required under the original and amendatory Acts may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district in which the claims are situated.

5th. By the fifteenth section it is declared that Registers and Receivers are entitled to the same fees for services in mining cases, as are provided by law for like services under other Acts of Congress, the rates of allowance being specifically given in our circular dated July 25, 1870.

6th. By the sixteenth section the interdict placed by the Act of March 3, 1853, "that none other than township lines shall be surveyed where the lands are mineral," is repealed; this provision of law being referable to surveys in California only; the extension of the lines of future surveys over the lands mentioned in this section applies exclusively to that State. The requirement, however, in the last proviso of the same section "that nothing herein contained shall require the survey of waste or useless lands," is a principle of general application, and Surveyors General will refrain from extending the lines of public surveys over such waste lands which are considered to be those covered by alkali to a depth calculated to prevent the growing of crops, moving sand, or other sandy plains of great extent, and abrupt or snowy mountains not known to contain mineral deposits.

7th. Section seventeen authorizes the extension of the rights conferred by sections 5, 8, and 9 of the original Mining Act, to all public lands affected by this law, and subjects all patents granted or pre-emptions or homesteads allowed, to any vested or accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may have been acquired under, or recognized, by the said ninth section, said section declaring further that nothing in the act shall be construed to repeal, or in any way affect, the act granting the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode in the State of Nevada, approved July 25, 1866. U. S. Statutes, volume 14, p. 242.

8th. The per diem allowance to Deputy Surveyors, including all expenses of assistants, for surveys of mineral claims, as stipulated in our circular letter of January 14th, 1867, has been in several cases found quite inadequate, and that, consequently, parties in order to in-

duce deputies to make the surveys have found it necessary to pay additional sums as on private account. To avoid such results the Surveyors General are hereby authorized to increase the maximum per diem allowance according to the difficulty of the service, taking care, however, to have the work performed on the most economical scale by skillful and responsible surveyors, and in no case to exceed a maximum of $20 per day.

In each case where an allowance is made of over $10 per day, the reasons showing the necessity for doing so must be stated in the contract and then reported to this office, and it must be understood that no extra compensation, under any circumstances whatever, is to be exacted or received by the deputy under penalty of forfeiting the contract, and exclusion from the public surveying service.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO OBTAINING PATENTS FOR MINING CLAIMS.

With reference to the proceedings necessary to obtain patents for lode or placer claims under the provisions of the Acts of Congress above mentioned, the following is communicated:

9. The mining enactments limit the right to apply for and receive patents for mining claims to claimants—

First. Who have occupied and improved their claims according to the local customs or rules of miners, or—

Second. Who have, by themselves or their grantors, held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the Statute of Limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated.

Third. Who have expended in actual labor and improvements upon their respective claims an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, and—

Fourth. In regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim.

Unless, therefore, applicants for mining patents are properly within these requirements, they are not in a condition to avail themselves of the privileges extended by the laws referred to.

THE APPLICATION.

10th. This must be in writing and must be filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the Land District in which the claim lies. It must distinctly state the name of the applicant, and whether the claim is applied for by an individual, an association, or an incorporation; the name and extent of the claim; the character of the ore; the mining district, county and State; the date of its original location according to the mining customs; where the same was recorded; whether the applicant claims as a locator or purchaser; give a description of the premises claimed, and the nature of the improvements made or labor performed; and finally the application should state that the claimant has posted a "Diagram" of the claim in a conspicuous place thereon, together with a notice of his intention to apply for a patent, giving the date of such posting.

11th. With the above application the claimant must file a copy of the "Diagram" posted on the claim, which diagram must represent the boundaries of the premises, as fixed by the local laws, customs or rules of miners; and when the claim lies upon surveyed land, it must also show its relation to the public surveys.

12th. Diagrams of PLACER claims upon SURVEYED lands must represent the subdivision of the public lands which the claimant desires to enter, as the Act requires such entries, in their exterior limits, to conform to such legal subdivisions.

13th. With said diagram must be filed a copy of the "Notice" posted upon the claim.

This should state the name of the claimant, describe the claim, give the names of adjoining claims, or if none adjoin, the names of the nearest claims; state whether it is a placer or rock claim; if the former, the approximate area, if the latter, the estimated extent of surface ground, and the number of feet claimed on the course of the vein, distinctly stating the name of the lode and the character of the vein exposed; the mining district, county and State in which it lies; whether upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands; if the former, in what section, township and range; if the latter, the location of the claim relatively to some well known natural object or landmark in the vicinity; and finally the notice should state that it is the intention of the claimants to apply for a patent for the premises therein designated and upon which it is posted.

14th. There should also be filed with the application satisfactory evidence that the applicant has the possessory right to the claim agreeably to the local laws or customs of miners. This should consist of a certified copy of the laws or customs of the miners of the district in force at the date of the location of the claim, and of a certificate under seal, of the County or Mining Recorder, giving a copy of the record of the original location of the claim, with name or names of the locators, and if the applicant claims as a purchaser, an abstract of title should be filed, tracing the right of possession from the original locators to the applicant for patent. Where applicants furnish satisfactory evidence that they and their grantors have held their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations of mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, such evidence being sufficient to establish a right to a patent for a claim so held and worked, upon compliance with the other provisions of the law and instructions, the proofs enumerated under this subdivision, (14) of the instructions are not required.

15th. Proof of citizenship is required. Where the applicant is a corporation, a copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation may be filed in lieu of evidence of citizenship. In case, however, the applicant is an individual or an association of persons unincorporated; affidavits of citizenship or of having filed declarations of intention to become citizens should be filed.

16th. Upon filing these papers, the Register and Receiver will give the same careful examination, and if found to be regular the Register

will order the publication of the "Notice" for ninety (90) days in a newspaper published nearest the location of the claim, but before ordering such publication, the Register will, in future, require the claimant to enter into an agreement with the publisher, to the effect that no claim or demand shall be made against the United States for the payment of such publication, and the Register will decline to order the publication until such written agreement shall have been filed in his office. The cost of the publication of notice will therefore not be estimated by the Surveyor General in future cases.

17th. The Register will also post copies of said "Notice" and "Diagram" in his office for ninety (90) days, and upon forwarding the case to this office will certify that they were posted.

18th. On the expiration of the ninety days, the claimant or his duly authorized agent, must file with the Register his own affidavit supported by that of at least one other person cognizant of the fact, that said "Notice" and "Diagram" were posted in a conspicuous place upon the claim for the period of ninety consecutive days, giving the date of the same. The affidavit of the publisher must also be filed to the effect that the "Notice," a printed copy of which should be attached, was published in his newspaper for ninety days, giving the dates on which such publication commenced and ended, and that he has received payment in full for the same.

19th. These affidavits may be taken before the Register and Receiver, or any officer authorized to administer oaths within their district, but if taken before a magistrate without an official seal, his official character must be authenticated under seal by the County Clerk in the usual manner.

20th. If all the proof furnished is satisfactory to the Register and Receiver, and no adverse claim has been filed, those officers will, at the end of the ninety days, so inform the applicant for patent and the Surveyor General, which last named officer will make an estimate of the expense of surveying and platting the claim, except in the case of placer claims on surveyed land, where no further survey is required, and when the claimant shall have deposited the amount so estimated with any Assistant United States Treasurer or designated depository, in favor of the United States Treasurer, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for surveys of the public lands," and shall have filed with the Surveyor General one of the duplicate certificates of deposit, that officer will order the claim to be surveyed and platted in accordance with the regulations of this office governing mineral surveys, except in cases where the claimant has had a preliminary survey made by the United States Deputy Surveyor, for the purpose of perfecting the diagram and notice posted on the claim, in which case such preliminary survey may be platted and adopted by the Surveyor General for the final survey. Copies of plat and field notes of survey are to be sent to the Register and Receiver and to the General Land Office, the latter accompanied by the certificate of deposit.

21st. The Register and Receiver will examine the returns of the survey, and, if found satisfactory, will allow the entry to be completed at the rate of five dollars per acre, or fractional part of an acre, for lode claims, or two dollars and fifty cents per acre, or fractional part of an acre, for placer claims, and transmit all the papers on their files bearing upon the case to the General Land Office, together with their joint opinion thereon, so that a patent may be issued if all is found regular.

22nd. In regard to placer claims on surveyed land, where the claimant applies to enter one hundred and sixty acres in legal subdivisions, no survey and plat of the claim are required; the entry in that case being allowed to be completed at the local land office as soon as satisfactory proof has been made after the expiration of ninety days notice and publication, provided no adverse claimant has appeared in the meantime.

23rd. Where the claimant of a Placer mine desires the subdivision of a quarter section, the service may be performed by county and local surveyors at the expense of the claimant, as required by law.

ADVERSE CLAIMANTS.

24th. The 6th section of the mining Act of July 26th, 1866, provides that "whenever any adverse claimants to any mine, located and claimed as aforesaid, shall appear before the approval of the survey as provided in the third section of this Act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication, in the Courts of competent jurisdiction, of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases."

An opposing claimant must file his adverse notice with the Register and Receiver, and in order that it may appear to those officers whether or not the adverse claim is such a one as is contemplated by the said 6th section they will require the opposing claimant to present his affidavit, setting out in detail the nature of his adverse claim, stating when and how it originated, whether by purchase or by location, the names of all the original locators, with a certified copy of the original location from the Mining Recorder's office, and if he claims as a purchaser, an abstract of title certified by the said Recorder, tracing the title to the possession from the original locators to the claimant, should be furnished.

Such affidavit and accompanying papers will be carefully examined by the Register and Receiver, and if in their judgment, an adverse claim is made out they will suspend all further action on the application for patent until an adjustment is had in the local Court; if they find otherwise they will refuse to suspend, but in either event the papers filed both by the applicant for patent, and the adverse claimant, will be referred to this office for review, when the decision of the Register and Receiver will either be affirmed or set aside, and all parties in interest notified of the result.

25th. In the case of Placer claims upon *surveyed* lands where no survey is required, the adverse claimant should appear before the entry is made, but if from any cause such adverse claimant should be

unable to appear within the time specified, and should appear before the patent is issued, the Register will nevertheless take his sworn statement, and transmit it to the General Land office for such action as the Commissioner may deem proper.

26th. When the parties are notified that an adverse claim is made out it then becomes the duty of the adverse claimant immediately to commence action in Court, and to prosecute the same to final judgment or decree, by which the further proceedings of this office will be governed; yet in default of such suit being instituted within a reasonable time, the original claim will be dealt with as if no adverse interest had been asserted.

You will afford every facility to parties desiring to avail themselves of the privileges accorded by these enactments, and when cases are completed promptly report them to this office.

Monthly returns must be made of all entries of lode and placer claims, with details specifically showing what lands have been so entered.

Copies of both the mining Acts, of July 26th, 1866, and July 9th, 1870, are hereto appended.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

To United States Registers and Receivers and Surveyors General.

Department of the Interior, August 9th, 1870.

Approved.

J. D. COX, Secretary.

LAW RELATING TO PLACER CLAIMS.

AN ACT to amend "An Act granting the right of way to Ditch and Canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes."

* * * * * * * * * *

SECTION. 12. And be it further enacted, That claims, usually called "placers," including all form of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent under this Act, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims: Provided, That where the lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, no further survey or plat in such case being required, and the lands may be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: Provided further, That legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts, and that two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may make joint entry thereof: And provided further, That no location of a placer claim, hereafter made, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the Uni-

ted States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any *bona fide* pre-emption or homestead claim upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of the improvements of any *bona fide* settler to any purchaser.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That where said person or association, they and their grantors, shall have held and worked their said claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims for the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this Act, in the absence of any adverse claim; Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining claim or property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That all *exparte* affidavits required to be made under this Act, or the Act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That registers and receivers shall receive the same fees for services under this Act as are provided by law for like services under other Acts of Congress; and that effect shall be given to the foregoing Act according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That so much of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty three, entitled "An Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights, and for other purposes," as provides that none other than township lines shall be surveyed where the lands are mineral, is hereby repealed. And the public surveys are hereby extended over all such lands, Provided, That all subdividing of surveyed lands into lots less than one hundred and sixty acres may be done by county and local surveyors at the expense of the claimants: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall require the survey of waste or useless lands.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That none of the rights conferred by sections five, eight, and nine, of the Act to which this Act is amendatory shall be abrogated by this Act, and the same are hereby extended to all public lands affected by this Act: and all patents granted, or pre-emption or homesteads allowed, shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may have been acquired under or recognized by the ninth section of the Act of which this Act is amendatory. But nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the "Act granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada," approved July twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty six.

Approved July 9, 1870.

* For first portion (11 sections) of the Act to which this is amendatory, see Gregory Yale's publication on mining claims

THE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS ON DISTILLATION.

From an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes. Approved July 20, 1868, as amended by Act approved April 10th, 1869.*

The following extracts from this important act, will be of interest to our brandy distillers.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law has not been paid, a tax of fifty cents on each and every proof gallon, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof before removal from distillery warehouse; and the tax on such spirits shall be collected on the whole number of guage or wine gallons when below proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof spirit as defined in this act; and any fractional part of a gallon in excess of the number of gallons in a cask or package, shall be taxed as a gallon. Every proprietor or possessor of a still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of any such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom, and the tax shall be a first lien on the spirits distilled, the distillery used for distilling the same, the stills, vessels, fixtures, and tools therein, and on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, together with any building thereon, from the time said spirits are distilled until the said tax shall be paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That proof spirits shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty nine ten thousandths [.7939] at sixty degrees Farenheit; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the prevention and detection of frauds by distillers of spirits, is hereby authorized to adopt, and prescribe for use such hydrometers, saccharometers, weighing and and gauging instruments, meters, or other means for ascertaining the quantity, gravity, and producing capacity of any mash, wort, or beer used or to be used in the production of distilled spirits, and the strength and quantity of spirits subject to tax, as he may deem necessary; and he may prescribe rules and regulations to secure a uniform and correct system of inspection, weighing, marking, and gauging of spirits. And in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of proof spirit, according to the foregoing standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. The tax on brandy made from grapes shall be the same and no higher than that upon other distilled spirits; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, from such other of the provisions of this

act relating to the manufacture of spirits as in his judgment may seem expedient.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall adopt and prescribe for use any meter, meters, or meter safes it shall be the duty of every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery, to furnish and attach at his own expense such meter, meters, or meter safes as may have been prescribed for use at his distillery, and to furnish all the pipes, materials, labor, and facilities necessary to complete such attachment in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby further authorized to order and require such changes of or additions to distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps, or cisterns or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, or may require to be put on any of the stills, tubs, cisterns, pipes, or other vessels, such fastenings, locks, or seals as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 5. Provides that a duplicated statement in writing shall be handed in to the Assistant Assessor describing the said stills, their capacity etc., under penalty of forfeiture and heavy fines if not so registered.

SEC. 6. Provides that Distillers and Rectifiers must give notice in writing before commencing business to the Assessor of the district within which such business is to be carried, on stating name, place of residence etc., etc.

SEC. 7. Provides that "every distiller shall, on filing his notice of intention to continue or commence business, with the Assessor before proceeding with such business, after the passage of this act, and on the first day of May, of each succeeding year, make and execute a bond in form, prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Assessor of the district," that he shall faithfully observe the laws on the subject, and "that he will not suffer the lot or tract of land on which the distillery stands, or any part thereof, or any of the distilling apparatus, to be encumbered by mortgage, judgment, or other lien during the time in which he shall carry on the said business."

SEC. 8. Provides that the United States is to have priority of lien on distilleries.

SEC. 9. Provides that accurate plans and descriptions of the distillery and distilling apparatus are to be made in triplicate, under the direction of the Assessor of the district. One copy is to be displayed in the distillery itself; two copies to be furnished to the Assessor of the district.

SEC. 12. Forbids the erection of a still, etc., in any dwelling house, shed, yard or inclosure to a dwelling house, or on board any vessel or boat, etc. etc.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be assessed and collected monthly, from every authorized distiller whose distillery has an aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting twenty bushels of grain or less, or sixty gallons of molasses or less, in twenty-four hours,

a tax of two dollars per day, Sundays excepted; and a tax of two dollars per day for every twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses of said capacity in excess of twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses in twenty-four hours. But any distiller who shall suspend work, as provided by this act, shall pay only two dollars per day during the time the work shall be so suspended in his distillery.

SEC. 15. Orders that every distiller shall have a warehouse, which in effect becomes a bonded warehouse of the United States.

SEC. 18. Necessitates the erection of a suitable painted sign, with letters not less than three inches in hight declaring the name of the firm, with the words: "Registered distillery," "rectifier of spirits," "wholesale liquor dealer," or "compounder of liquors" as the case may be. No wall over five feet high shall be erected or maintained around the premises. The Assessor is to have as many keys as he may require to the gates and doors of the distillery.

Several of the following sections relate to distillers' and store-keepers' books, the duties of guagers, etc.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That no malt, corn, grain, or other material shall be mashed, nor any mash, wort, or beer brewed or made, nor any still used by a distiller at any time between the hour of eleven in the afternoon of any Saturday and the hour of one in the forenoon of the next succeeding Monday; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall remove any distilled spirits at any other time than after sunrising and before sunsetting, in any cask or package containing more than ten gallons from any premises or building in which the same may have been distilled, redistilled, rectified, compounded, manufactured, or stored, and every person who shall violate this provision shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each cask, barrel, or package of spirits so removed; and said spirits, together with any vessel containing the same, and any horse, cart, boat, or other conveyance used in the removal thereof, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted* That the following special taxes shall be, and are hereby, imposed, that is to say:

Distillers producing one hundred barrels, or less, of distilled spirits, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, within the year, shall each pay fuor hundred dollars, and if producing more than one hundred barrels shall pay in addition four dollars for each such barrel produced in excess of one hundred barrels. And monthly returns of the number of barrels of spirits, as before described, distilled by him, shall be made by each distiller in the same manner as monthly returns of sales are made. Every person who produces distilled spirits, or who brews, or makes mash, wort, or wash, fit for distillation or for the production of spirits, or who by any process of evaporization separates alcoholic spirits from any fermented substance, or who, making or keeping mash, wort, or wash, has also in his possession or use a still, shall

be regarded as a distiller: *Provided*, That a like tax of four dollars on each barrel, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, shall be assessed and collected from the owner of any distilled spirits which may be in any bonded warehouse at the date of the taking effect of this act, to be paid whenever the same shall be withdrawn from such warehouse, under the provisions of the sixty second section of this act: *Provided*, That no tax shall be imposed for any still, stills, or other apparatus used by druggists and chemists for the recovery of alcohol for pharmaceutical or chemical or scientifical purposes, which has been used in those processes.

*The full text will be found in "The United States Revenue and Tariff Law" etc. compiled by Horace E. Dresser.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

From the report of Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we glean the following statistics:

The total amount of revenue received, during the year 1869, from distilled spirits, is $45,026,402; from fermented liquors, $6,099,879. Total, $51,126,281. The aggregate receipts from all sources of general revenue for the year 1869 were $157,838,998, nearly one-third of which was from distilled spirits and fermented liquors. By the report of the Revenue Commission of 1866, we find that in Great Britain 33 per cent. of the total revenues was from the same source; in Russia nearly 37 per cent., and in France between 12 and 13 per cent. The report further states that in Great Britain, in 1859, it was estimated that the average consumption of distilled spirits per head amounted to eight-tenths of a gallon, while in the United States it equaled at least a gallon and one-half per capita.

The report of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1870, shows the total revenue collections from spirits were $55,537,354.74; from fermented liquors, $6,260,728.14—making a total of $61,798,082.88. The internal revenue receipts from all sources were $183,634,832.81. Thus the whisky receipts were more than one-third of the entire receipts. The revenue from tobacco alone was $31,318,535.63. Whisky and tobacco yielded nearly one-half the whole revenue.

NEW YORK CITY.

Population about 1,000,000, one-half of whom were born in the United States, the other half in foreign countries, of forty different nationalities; 500,000 people live in 20,000 houses. There are 300 public schools, 105,000 pupils; 430 churches, chapels, and missions; 7,000 licensed liquor-shops. The meat bill of the city for the year is $30,000,000, and the liquor bill, $68,000,000. The amount of capital invested in manufacturing establishments is $65,000,000 and in 71

banks, $90,000,000. New York annually pays $2,500,000 for ice; $7,000,000 for theatres and amusements; $1,500,000 for bouquets and floral decorations; $85,597,484 income, and $4,379,754 revenue taxes to the United States Internal Revenue Department; 100,000,000 passengers travel over the city railroads; and there are 92,272 persons in the institutions under care of the Commissioners of Public Charities. The city taxes are $21,000,000; 17,000 immigrants land per month at Castle Garden; there are 163,493 children between the ages of five and fifteen years. 78,450 of whom are in Protestant Sabbath-Schools.

OUR ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

California was, until the completion of the Pacific Railroad, a very much isolated part of the country, and the very expression of "going to the States," used even now-a-days for a trip East, would prove the truth of this statement. We were more or less provincial in tone, although from the nature of our population we were also undeniably cosmopolitan in character. We lacked the opportunities for comparison and competition now afforded by easy and rapid means of transportation to the older States. Nevertheless, all of us had a sincere and profound belief in the future of the country and specially in that of our commercial capital, feeling absolutely assured that the latter was geographically and from every other point of view, destined to become the leading seaport of the coast—the New York of the Pacific. The completion of the great trans-continental route has made us the terminus on this coast for an immense amount of through travel to every part of the Pacific Ocean. For two leading sections of the globe, *our* route is undeniably that marked out by nature. The passengers for China, etc., find the route via our city short, rapid, and convenient, while to those for the Australasian Colonies, it possesses even more decided advantages. To us and to them then, the establishment of the new line of steamships running from our port in connection with the Pacific Railroad is of immense importance. There are two and a half millions of white people in Australia and New Zealand, while their only means of reaching England was either the expensive route via Suez or the tedious voyage round the Horn. The Peninsula and Oriental Steamships only take first-class passengers. Their route via the Indian Ocean, Point de Galle, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, is expensive and eminently unsatisfactory.

The Colonists paid for the carriage of their mail matter over this line as far only as Point de Galle, once a month, no less a subsidy than $1,000,000, one-half of which is paid by England and the balance by the colonies. In addition to this, one-half per cent. freight is charged upon all the gold carried. Each first-class passenger has to pay $600 for passage, and so independent does the great value of the trade render the company that they refuse to take second-class passengers at any price. Books, papers, light freight, etc., are charged at exorbitantly high rates; yet so great is the demand upon the company's steam-

ers, that very frequently, numerous consignments are left behind to the utter disgust of the Colonists, and to the great injury of trade. The time occupied in the accomplishment of the voyage from Southampton to Sydney, averages fifty-two to fifty-four days. Thousands of passengers have to take the more or less dangerous and unpleasant voyages round the Cape of Good Hope on the outward passage from England, and round the Horn on the return trip, and such vessels as the celebrated steamship *Great Britain* have their passenger lists filled for months standing.

The advantages in favor of our route will be seen to be unquestionable. In the first place the saving of time settles the whole question. In this age of progress a trade representing imports and exports to the amount of $375,000,000 per annum, will not stand still for twelve or more days to please anybody. So that if the advantages in other respects were as much against us as they are in our favor, this gain of time would suffice to outweigh all other considerations. But we may go much further. In every respect that is possible to mention the balance of advantage is in favor of the San Francisco route. It may be worth while to briefly inquire how far this is true. In traveling from Australia by the present route there are the terrible cyclones of the Indian ocean and the adverse monsoons to be encountered until Point de Galle is reached. From thence the voyage is up the Red Sea, where during a portion of the year the climate is so unhealthy as to almost put a stop to passenger traffic. At Suez freight and passengers have to change into railway cars, and then take the steamer at the other side, which, according to the choice of the passenger, either takes him up the Mediterranean or lands him at Marseilles and leaves him to find his way through the passport system and a foreign population across the continent of Europe as best he can.

By our route the Australian has the advantage of first class steamships on the Atlantic, the charges for passage by which are moderate, and enabling one to leave almost any day from either Liverpool or New York. He then has an opportunity of seeing something of the United States, of breaking the monotony of his trip by a long land journey by rail through some of the grandest and most interesting scenery in the world; and then on this side he will, by the time these pages are in his hand, be able to take passage by steamships superior even to most of those on the Atlantic. He will make a rapid voyage over an ocean eminently pacific, and will derive all these advantages at less cost than by the P. and O. line. There are many reasons to believe that the expense of his through journey will be materially reduced; but even now as it stands he can save something like £25 ($125) or £30 ($150). We have derived a part of the information embodied in this article from a pamphlet entitled "An American Steam Line to Australia," recently issued in this city, and which points out conclusively the amount of travel and freight which may be secured by us. During 1869 over *five and a half million dollars* were paid for cabin passages alone between Australia and Great Britain. The annexed returns show the value of the trade of Australia and Polynesia:

TRADE OF AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA.

	1865. Population.	1869. Imports.	1869. Exports.
New South Wales	441,612	48,127,930	49,236,940
Victoria	674,842	64,876,965	66,134,305
Queensland	102,143	12,350,000	6,850,000
South Australia	195,140	12,531,960	15,823,110
Western Australia	23,212	2,913,462	2,614,126
Tasmania	98,203	4,281,740	3,952,470
New Zealand	264,777	35,123,370	31,243,620
Probable increase since 1865	220,000		
	2,019,929	180,205,427	175,834,571
	1868.	1868.	
Fiji Islands	102,000	490,000	410,000
Navigator Islands	44,000	450,000	445,000
Tahiti	11,400	510,000	730,000
Hawaiian Islands	61,000	1,811,585	2,366,358
Other islands	321,600	1,203,600	
Estimated population of Polynesia	540,000	4,666,600	

The following exhibit of the number of passengers and quantity of freight forwarded between Australia and various points, largely by sailing vessels, will prove what benefit we may expect to derive from our new steamship line, which must and will have many branch lines to the southern islands. We may also do well to remember that the trade is constantly and rapidly developing and increasing.

1869.	Actual passage money paid.	Freight.
Between Australia and San Francisco	$142,500	$543,208
Between Honolulu and San Francisco	43,425	123,968
Between Australia and Fiji	127,000	63,808
Between Society Islands and San Francisco	2,342	52,770
Cabin passengers between England and Australia	5,544,000	24,552,460
	$5,859,267	$25,345,304

The direct American commerce with Australia amounts to several millions a year (in 1868 it was $4,848,984, exclusive of the Polynesian trade). That shipped via England amounts to not less than $15,000,000 annually. How large a proportion of this may be secured by us is apparent at a glance. The bulk of the goods shipped are manufactured articles, quite a large proportion of which could be profitably sent overland, or in many cases could be manufactured here.

In addition to the important trade of Australia and New Zealand with our country, there is a considerable amount of business with the Polynesian Islands, while the future prosperity of this beautiful and fertile group is practically unlimited.

Congress has already subsidized the line to Honolulu, and the wisdom of the step has never been questioned. "If then," says the pamphlet above referred to, "it be wise to subsidize a line for one-third the distance in order to secure the trade of Islands possessing only a population of 61,000 and taking imports of the annual value of but $2,386,000, it is surely expedient to push on our enterprise the remaining two-thirds of the way to a new continent equal in size to the United States, with which already we have a trade ten times as great as that with Honolulu, and where the population is already forty times as numerous, to say nothing of the certainty of building up in the future a gigantic trade. which no man to-day can measure."

The advantages of the route are perhaps better understood in the Australian Colonies than here, and New Zealand, Queensland and New South Wales have signified their full desire to assist the line by suitable subsidies, the former having already settled the matter by an appropriation of £40,000 (nearly $200.000.)

A postal convention between the United States and New Zealand has been signed at Washington, and it is perfectly understood that the subsidy question will be settled in the next session of Congress. It came up too late for action in the last one, but the feeling in favor of it was thoroughly satisfactory. The Colony of Victoria has so far given us the cold shoulder, but the number of American residents, and the exigencies of business men make it certain that it is only a matter of time for its government to join the movement.

The Australians are as energetic and alive as our own people, and a route which offers such advantages in the saving both of time and expense, cannot fail to impress them favorably. It is just to the Colony of Victoria to add that it will be the least benefited in these matters, but with the establishment of our line on a first-class basis, all Australia will heartily welcome and give it their unqualified support.

It is probable that at no very distant date reductions on the scale of charges for passage and freight may be made specially in favor of the Australian line, on the overland railroad and by the great Atlantic steamship lines. Such was the feeling recently expressed at the great Railroad meeting in Chicago

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows celebrate, on the 26th of April, the fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Order in America. The principles of the Order, which is a secret one, are Friendship, Love and Truth. The Order in California is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition. There are 181 subordinate Lodges, with a membership of over 14.000. The receipts of 149 Lodges for the past year amounted to $299,036.99; amount of assets of Lodges, $670,327.27; amount expended for relief during the year, $86,589.90.

GRAND OFFICERS.—Following is a list of the R. W. Grand Lodge of California for the year:

C. W. Dannals	M. W. Grand Master	Sweetland
Wm. H. Hill	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Sacramento
A. C. Bradford	R. W. Grand Warden	Mariposa
T. Rodgers Johnson	R. W. Grand Secretary	San Francisco
Henry B. Brooks	R. W. Grand Treasurer	San Francisco
H. J. Tilden	R. W. Grand Representative	San Francisco
John B. Harmon	R. W. Grand Representative	San Francisco
Rev. T. H. Sinex	Worthy Grand Chaplain	Santa Clara
H. Wartenberg	Worthy Grand Marshal	Los Angeles
G. Warner	Worthy Grand Conductor	Petaluma
E. W. O'Brian	Worthy Grand Guardian	Vallejo
L. Zoller	Worthy Grand Herald	Sacramento

ENCAMPMENT BRANCH, I. O. OF O. F.—The Encampment branch of the Order of Odd Fellows, though the higher, does not number as many members or Lodges as the lower branch. In this jurisdiction there are thirty-eight Encampments, with a large membership. The receipts for the year amount to $34,900.25. Following is a list of the Grand Officers of the R. W. Grand Encampment of California:

C. Bartlett	M. W. Grand Patriarch	San Francisco
L. Korn	M. E. Grand High Priest	Sacramento
E. W. Bradford	R. W. Grand Senior Warden	Bath
T. Rodgers Johnson	R. W. Grand Scribe	San Francisco
David Hunter	R. W. Grand Treasurer	San Francisco
D. A. McFarland	R. W. Grand Junior Warden	Howland Flat
C. N. Fox	R. W. Grand Representative	San Francisco
Nathan Porter	R. W. Grand Representative	San Francisco
A. Meyer	Worthy Grand Sentinel	San Francisco
E. Dunker	Worthy Deputy Grand Sentinel	San Francisco

From the annual statistics we take the following concerning the condition of the Order under the jurisdiction of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1870: Number of Grand Lodges, 41; number of subordinate Lodges, 3,754; number of members, 298,083; number of brothers relieved, 25,004; number of widowed families relieved, 3,876; amount paid for relief of brothers, $578,664.81; for relief of widowed families, $122,043.65; for education of orphans, $19,444.16; for burying the dead, $132,601.21. Total amount of relief, $859,469.86. Amount of annual receipts, $2,714,-288.93. The Encampment branch of the Order shows the following: Number of Grand Encampments, 31; subordinate Encampments, 1,059; members, 56,215; members relieved, 3,839; widowed families relieved, 195; amount paid for relief of members, $75,734.02; amount paid for the relief of widowed families. $4,848.53.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Faith, Hope and *Charity* but the greatest of these is *Charity*. These are the cardinal virtues of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. This secret Order, the oldest in existence, is spread in all climes and countries, and wherever a brother is in distress, he will find succor and relief. The charities disbursed by the Masonic Relief Boards and the various Lodges amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and are given unostentatiously. In the United States alone

there are 8,000 Lodges, numbering over 500,000 members. In California there are about 180 Lodges, with over 9,000 members in good standing. The oldest Grand Lodge in the United States is in Vermont, one organized in 1771. Following is a list of officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:

Leonidas E. Pratt,	M. W. Grand Master	San Francisco
Isaac S. Titus	R. W. Deputy Grand Master	Placerville
Charles L. Wiggin	R. W. Senior Grand Warden,	San Francisco
Benjamin H. Freeman	R. W. Junior Grand Warden	San Francisco
James Laidley	V. W. Grand Treasurer	San Francisco
Alexander G. Abell	V. W. Grand Secretary	San Francisco
William H. Hill	V. R. Grand Chaplain	Sacramento
J. M. Brown	W. Grand Orator	Vallejo
Lawrence C. Owen	W. Assistant Grand Secretary	San Francisco
John W. Shaeffer	W. Grand Lecturer	San Francisco
William V. McGarvey	W. Grand Marshal	San Juan
Rev. Benjamin Akerley	W. Grand Biblo Bearer	Oakland
Robert Aitkin	W. Grand Standard Bearer	Jackson
Henry O. Weller	W. Grand Sword Bearer	San Jose
Columbus A. Purinton	W. Senior Grand Deacon	Fiddletown
Abisha Swain	W. Junior Grand Deacon	Etna Mills
Elias Jacob	W. Grand Steward	Visalia
Seigmund Simon	W. Grand Steward	Scott's Bar
Samuel D. Mayer	W. Grand Organist	San Francisco
William W. Reed	W. Grand Pursuivant	San Leandro
James Oglesby	W. Grand Tyler	San Francisco

The Grand Consistory.

The Grand Consistory of the State of California was organized on October 13th, 1870, by Ill. E. H. Shaw 33°, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, Grand Prior of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, assisted by Ill. T. H. Caswell 33°, Active Member of the Supreme Council, and Ill. Isaac S. Titus 33°, Honorary Member of the Supreme Council. The following named S. P. R. S. were duly installed:

William T. Reynolds	Grand Commander-in-Chief	San Francisco
Dr. John M. Brown	First Lieutenant-Commander	Vallejo
William A. Davies	Second Lieutenant-Commander	Stockton
Leonard Goss	Grand Constable	Sacramento
Charles Marsh	Grand Admiral	Nevada City
Dr. H. H. Hubbard	Grand Chancellor	San Francisco
Dr. Washington Ayer	Grand Minister of State	San Francisco
William C. Belcher	Grand Hospitaller	Marysville
Edwin A. Sherman	Grand Registrar	Sacramento
Oscar V. Walker	Grand Keeper of the Seals	Petaluma
Milton S. Latham	Grand Treasurer	San Francisco
A. A. McAllister	Grand Primate	Marysville
Dr. J. W. Harville	Grand Master of Ceremonies	San Francisco
Thomas Kyle	Grand Expert	San Francisco
S. G. Hilborn	Grand Assistant Expert	Vallejo
George A. Shurtleff	Grand Beausenifer	Stockton
Hon. E. W. Roberts	Grand Bearer Vexillum Belli	Grass Valley
Alvin P. Preston	Grand Master of the Guards	Sonora
Andrew J. Binney	Grand Chamberlain	Marysville
Daniel M. Hosmer	Grand Steward	Fore-t Hill
R. J. Van Voorhies	Grand Aide-de-camp	Placerville
Ira C. Root	Grand Tyler	San Francisco

A public-house keeper of questionable honesty went to a lawyer to consult him about commencing an action of defamation against a fellow-townsman. "The scoundrel," said he fiercely, "has robbed me of my character." "Ah, has he? Are you sure of that fact?" replied the blue-bag gentleman, quickly, and in a sarcastic tone. "If so, for heaven's sake let him go; for it is the most lucky thing that ever happened to you!" The fellow sneaked out of the office like a puppy when a foot is raised againt him.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

The postage on letters is 3 cents for each half oz or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for every additional half oz. or fraction thereof. All letters must be prepa d. Registration fee for letters, 15 cents.

Books not over 4 oz. in weight to one address, 4 cents ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cents ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cents ; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cents.

Circulars not exceeding three in number to one address, 2 cents ; over 3 and not over 6, 4 cents ; over 6 and not over 9, 6 cents ; over 9 and not exceeding 12 in number, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps is on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight 2 cents ; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cents ; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cents ; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cents.

Letter postage charged on printed matter which contains any manuscript writing whatever. Daguerreotypes charged with letter postage weight.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, with the exception of seeds, must be wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends, so as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such package must be rated with letter postage.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders only payable at the office upon which they are drawn. No single order issued for more than $50. Parties desiring to remit larger amounts must obtain additional money orders. No applicant can obtain in one day more than three orders payable at the same office and to the same payee. U. S. Treasury Notes or National Bank Notes only received or paid.

The charges upon orders are as follows: Not exceeding $20, 10 cents ; over $20 and not exceeeding $30, 15 cents ; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents ; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

Money Order Offices in California.

Antioch, Auburn, Benicia, Camptonville, Chico, Columbia, Colusa, Downieville, Dutch Flat, Eureka, Folsom City, Forrest Hill, Georgetown, Gibsonville, Gilroy, Grass Valley, Healdsburg, Ione Valley, Jackson, La Porte, Los Angeles, Lincoln, Mariposa, Markleeville, Martinez, Marysville, Mendocino, Mokelumne Hill, Monterey, Napa City, Nevada, Oakland, Oroville, Petaluma, Placerville, Red Bluff, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, San Jose, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Shasta, Sonora, Stockton, Santa Barbara, South San Diego, Suisun, Susanville, Vacaville, Vallejo, Visalia, Watsonville, Weaverville, Wilmington, Woodland, Yreka.

An American on his travels says: "I asked a fellow-tourist his opinion of the Rhine. 'Wal, sir,' said he, 'it is not so grand as the North River. We ain't got them old castles, to be sure, but our water's as broad, and our rocks twice as big, and mostly perpendic'lar.' I remarked that the Rhine ruins were extremely picturesque, and certainly enhanced the beauty of the river. 'Wal,' said he 'I shouldn't wonder if our builders could put up a few if we offered them the contract, but our people don't deal much in ruins, that's a fact, and when you come to think of it, you can't say there's much use in 'em."

TABLE OF DISTANCES TO POINTS INLAND.

From San Francisco

	MILES
To Oakland	7
San Quentin	12
Vallejo	28
Benicia	30
Petaluma	48
Napa	50
Sulsun	50
Rio Vista	73
Sacramento, via Oakland	138
" via Vallejo	125
" via Sacramento River	120
Stockton, via Oakland	90
" via River	117
San Mateo	21
Redwood City	31
San Jose	50
Monterey	130
Santa Barbara	358
Los Angeles	488
Fort Yuma	732
La Paz	741
Fort Mohave	881

From Sacramento

To Junction	7⅓
Salsbury	16½
Alder Creek	19½
Folsom	22½
White Rock	29½
Latrobe	37½
Dugan's	43
Shingle Springs	48
Nevada	61
Marysville	44
Oroville	71
Forest City	58
Colusa	125
Red Bluff	136
Aurora	270
Homboldt Mines	304
Shasta	173
Yreka	282
Salem, Oregon	580
Oregon City	617
Portland	503

From Stockton

	MILES.		MILES.
To Copperopolis	36	To Big Trees	81
Campo Seco	46	Mariposa	94
Coultersville	70	Yosemite Valley	130
Mokelumme Hill	49	Visalia	187
Sonora	75	Mono Lake	205
Columbia	71	Owens River	395

From Vallejo

To Napa Junction	7	To Oakville	28
Suscol	11½	St. Helena	34
Napa	16	Calistoga	43
Yountville	25	Sacramento	

DISTANCES BETWEEN PACIFIC PORTS.

	MILES.*	MILES.†
From San Francisco to Sydney, via Honolulu	6,456	6,700
From San Francisco to Melbourne, via Honolulu	6,860	7,160
From San Francisco to Calcutta, via Honolulu	6,810	11,380
From San Francisco to Yokohama, via Honolulu	4,460	5,580
From San Francisco to Shanghai, via Honolulu	5,328	5,740
From San Francisco to Hongkong, via Honolulu	6,012	7,000
From San Francisco to Panama, N. G	2,886	3,260
From San Francisco to Callao, Peru	3,012	4,010
From San Francisco to Valparaiso, Chile	5,124	5,300
From San Francisco to Acapulco, Mexico	1,740	1,850
From San Francisco to Manzanillo, Mexico	1,472	1,550
From San Francisco to Mazatlan, Mexico	1,200	1,300
From San Francisco to Guaymas, Mexico	864	1,530
From San Francisco to Cape San Lucas, Mexico	1,104	1,145
From San Francisco to San Diego, California	400	450
From San Francisco to Portland, Oregon	462	670
From San Francisco to Victorra, V. I	654	746
From San Francisco to New Westminster, B. C	690	815
From San Francisco to New Archangel, Sitka Islands	1,284	1,200
From Honolulu, H. I., to Panama, N. G	4,560	4,580
From Honolulu, H. I., to Callao, Peru	5,172	5,364
From Honolulu, H. I., to Valparaiso, Chile	5,928	5,990
From Honolulu, H. I., to Acapulco, Mexico	3,282	3,282
From Honolulu, H. I., to Mazatlan, Mexico	2,856	2,856
From Honolulu, H. I., to Guaymas, Mexico	2,580	3,012
From Honolulu, H. I., to Cape San Lucas, Mexico	2,658	2,658
From Honolulu, H. I., to San Diego, California	2,262	2,262
From Honolulu, H. I., to San Francisco, California	2,080	2,080
From Honolulu, H. I., to Portland, Oregon	2,256	2,330
From Honolulu, H. I., to Victoria, V. I	2,310	2,330
From Honolulu, H. I., to New Westminster, B. C	2,358	2,410
From Honolulu, H. I., to New Archangel, Sitka Islands	2,370	2,370
From Honolulu, H. I., to Yokahama, Japan	3,354	3,475
From Honolulu, H. I., to Canton, China	4,848	5,017
From Honolulu, H. I., to Sydney, N. S. W	4,405	4,820
From Honolulu, H. I., to Melbourne, Victoria	4,810	5,280
From Panama, N. G., to Sydney, N. S. W	7,648	7,690
From Panama, N. G., to Canton, China	8,760	9,577
From Panama, N. G., to Tahiti, Society Islands	4,430	4,540

*Shortest Distances in Nautical Miles. †Shortest Sailing Route in Nautical Mlles.

FOREIGN CONSULAR SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Argentine Republic.....Chas. Baum, 510 Battery street
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....G. Muecke, 103 California street
Bavaria.....C. F. Mebius; E. Mechelssen (Acting), 421 Battery street
Belgium.....Salvador Morhange, Grand Hotel, Consul-General
Chile.....H. Barroilhet, (Belloc Freres), 524 Montgomery street
Denmark.....G. O'Hara Taaffe, 432 California street
France.....E. Breuil, 434 Jackson street
Guatemala.....J. Urruela, 409 Battery street
Great Britain.....W. L. Booker, 319 California street
Greece.....Geo. Fisher, N. W. cor. Jackson and Montgomery streets
Hawaiian Islands H. W. Severence, 405 Front street
Honduras.....Wm. V. Wells, City Hall
Italy.....G. B. Cerruti, 1415 Powell street
Japan.....C. W. Brooks (Absent)
Mexico.....I. Rivas, 536 Kearny street
Netherlands.....J. DeFremery, 710 Sansome street
North German Union.....C. A. C. Duisenberg, 314 Sacramento street
Norway and Sweden.....Geo. C. Johnson, 33 Battery street
Portugal and Switzerland.....F. Berton, 527 Clay street
Russia.....M. Klinkofstrom, N. E. cor. Front and Commercial streets
Salvador.....B. J. Dorsey, Merchants' Exchange
Spain.....C. Martin, 421 California street
United States of Colombia.....F. Herrera, 126 Second street
Nicaragua and Bolivia.....
Wurtemburg.....I. Wormser, cor. California and Front streets

Discovery of a Sunken Rock in Rosario Straits.

Hitherto apparently unnoticed, a sunken rock has been discovered in Rosario Straits (Puget Sound) by the U. S. Coast Survey. This hidden danger lies in the track of vessels making what is known as the "inside passage" to ports in Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska. The following is the circular in regard to it:

"A dangerous ledge lying in the southern entrance to Rosario Strait, Washington Sound, has been discovered by Assistant James S. Lawson. Although not yet examined in detail, the Superintendent has authorized tho publication of a preliminary notice of this danger to navigation. It ts a rocky ledge of small extent, marked by kelp; and 4½ fathoms of water was found upon it at high water, but the detailed survey may develope points having less water. Close to it, upon all sides, the depth of water is gaeat, as much as 56 fathoms being found between it and Deception Pass. The following bearings and distances are given to locate it: From Blunt's Island Light it bears N. 26° E. (Magnetic) 7¼ miles; from S, E. point of Watmough Head N. 85° E. 4 miles; from the Southernmost point of the Bird Rocks, S. 43° E. 5¼ miles; from Deception Island S. 58½° W. ⅞ miles. It has been named the "Lawson Reef." GEORGE DAVIDSON,

Asst. U. S. Coast Survey, in charge Pacific Coast.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

The very deepest interest attaches naturally to the history of men who, whether by accident or otherwise, are the founders of a country. We need make no excuse for giving in this place a brief condensed account of the life of James W. Marshall, the first discoverer of gold in California, taken from the admirable work by G. F. Parsons,* recently published in Sacramento, which gives in a concise form the history of the events which led to the permanent settlement of our State. The work itself may be strongly recommended, not only for its intrinsic merits, but also for the reason that it is being sold for the benefit of Marshall himself.

John Wilson Marshall was born in Hope Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1812. At the age of twenty-one he started from home, and after sundry wanderings in what was then known as "the West"—our West is only limited by the Pacific Ocean now-a-days—he joined, in May, 1844, an emigrant train bound for California. At Fort Hall a disruption of the party occurred, the end of which was that Marshall joined a party of forty men, who, after wintering in Oregon, reached California in June, 1845. To make a long story short, Marshall proceeded to Sutter's Fort, and in July, 1845, engaged himself to work for Captain Sutter. The latter, an early Swiss set ler, had started a ranch, and also did some trading with the Indians. Marshall followed the even tenor of his way for some months, when an event occurred which threatened disastrous results to the little colony.

"In the Spring of 1846 Sutter received intelligence to the effect that the Spaniards at the Mission San José were inciting the Indians to attack him and bnrn his wheat. They had always regarded him with jealousy as a foreign intrnder upon their soil, and at length their dislike was about to take shape in open hostilities. He learned, moreover, that Raphero had been induced to take command of the Indians who were charged with the work of destruction, and knowing the energy, cunning and bravery of the Mokelumne chief, he felt that prompt and decisive action was necessary. Some time before this, Raphero, chief of the Mokelumnes, had killed a brother-in-law of his own. In that unsettled period, when the laws were either wholly disregarded or loosely administered, this homicide would, under ordinary circumstances, have probably entailed no punishment upon the offender; but Sutter saw in it the opportunity he needed, and being armed with the requisite authority as a Mexican Alcalde, he caused Raphero to be arrested on a charge of murder and brought prisoner to the fort. Undoubtedly he was doomed from the moment he set foot within those walls. His inflnence with his tribe, his desperate courage and his sagacity rendered him an enemy too formidable to be suffered to escape. A trial was granted him, and his defense was characteristically shrewd. He held a commission as Lieutenant

*The Life and Adventures of James W. Marshall; by George Frederick Parsons. Sacramento: E. G. Jefferis.

from the Mexican Government, and claimed that under this instrument he was authorized to kill horse thieves, and that as the relative slain by him was an offender against the laws in this respect, he should be held blameless. The defense was plausible, but, unfortunately for himself, he was unable to prove that the slain man was a horse thief; and after a reasonable time had been given him to collect evidence on this point, he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot. Marshall and his comrades were called upon to execute the sentence, but they refused, and Sutter was compelled to rely upon his Indian trappers. Raphero met his fate with stoical coolness. When he was led to the place of execution and the firing party were drawn up in front of him, it was found that a horse was standing in the line of fire at his rear. A man was sent to remove the animal, and while the party were waiting, Raphero turned his head and asked the cause of the delay. 'Why do you not shoot me?' he cried; 'are you afraid?' In another minute the signal was given, and six balls riddled the breast of the unfortunate chief, who fell forward and died without a murmur or a sigh. So impressed were Marshall and the other white men with his bravery that they gave him a military funeral, firing volleys over his grave in token of their respect for his undying courage."

Sutter strengthened his fort, enrolled the white men of the neighborhood, and after many adventures attacked and routed the Indians on the banks of the Mokelumne River. Marshall was severely wounded in this encounter. A poisoned arrow shot from an Indian bow struck him, and it is questionable whether he would have lived had not a friendly Indian hunter made up for him a poultice of herbs, which Marshall supplemented with a well-masticated quid of tobacco. That done, his life was saved.

Passing over a most interesting account of the Bear Flag war, Fremont's expedition, the capture of Monterey and the revolt at Los Angeles, let us proceed to the narrative of the event which has made California. Before the breaking out of the Bear Flag war, Marshall had a ranch of his own on Butte Creek. During his absence his stock had strayed or had been stolen, and, somewhat disgusted, he determined to go into the lumbering business, and with this view sought the co-operation and assistance of Captain Sutter. A partnership was eventually arranged, and a sawmill built at Culloomah (now Coloma). It was at this place that the discovery of the first gold was made. On the morning of the 19th of January, 1848, Marshall, inspecting the tail-race, stooped down to examine the debris that had been washed down, "when his eye caught the glitter of something that lay lodged in a crevice on a riffle of soft granite, some six inches under the water. His first act was to stoop and pick up the substance. It was heavy, of a peculiar color, and unlike anything he had seen in the stream before. For a few minutes he stood with it in his hand, reflecting and endeavoring to recall all that he had heard or read concerning the various minerals. After a close examination, he became satisfied that what he held in his hand must be one of three substances—mica, sul-

phuret of copper, or *gold*. The weight assured him that it was not mica. Could it be sulphuret of copper? He remembered that that mineral is brittle, and that gold is malleable; and as this thought passed through his mind he turned about, placed the specimen upon a flat stone, and proceeded to test it by striking it with another. The substance did not crack or flake off—it simply bent under the blows. This, then, was gold; and in this manner was the first gold found in California.

"If we were writing a sensation tale, instead of a sober history, we might proceed to relate how Marshall sank pale and breathless upon a neighboring rock, and how, as he eyed the glittering metal in his hand, a vision rose before him of the mighty results of his discovery. But in fact nothing of the kind occurred. The discoverer was not one of the spasmodic and excitable kind, but a plain, shrewd, practical fellow, who realized the importance of the discovery (though doubtless not to its full extent, since no one did that then), and proceeded with his work as usual, after showing the nugget to his men and indulging in a few conjectures concerning the probable extent of the gold fields. As a matter of course, he watched closely from time to time for further developments, and in the course of a few days had collected several ounces of the precious metal. Although, however, he was satisfied in his own mind that it *was* gold, there were some who were skeptical; and as he had no means of testing it chemically, he determined to take some down to his partner at the fort and have the question finally decided. Some four days after the discovery it became necessary for him to go below, for Sutter had failed to send a supply of provisions to the mill, and the men were on short commous. So, mounting his horse, and taking some three ounces of gold dust with him, he started. Having always an eye to business, he availed himself of this opportunity to examine the river for a site for a lumber yard, whence the timber cut at the mill could be floated down; and while exploring for this purpose he discovered gold in a ravine in the foot-hills, and also at the place afterwards known as Mormon Island. That night he slept under an oak tree, some eight or ten miles east of the fort, where he arrived about nine o'clock the next morning. Dismounting from his horse, he entered Sutter's private office and proceeded to inquire into the cause of the delay in sending up the provisions. This matter having been explained, and the teams being in a fair way to load, he asked for a few minutes private conversation with Colonel Sutter, and the two entered a little room at the back of the store, reserved as a private office. Then Marshall showed him the gold. He looked at it in astonishment, and, still doubting, asked what it was. His visitor replied that it was gold. 'Impossible!' was the incredulous ejaculation of Sutter. Upon this, Marshall asked for some nitric acid to test it, and a *vaquero* having been dispatched to the gunsmith's for that purpose, Sutter inquired whether there was no other way in which it could be tested. He was told that its character might be ascertained by weighing it, and accordingly some silver coin ($3 25 was all the fort could furnish), and a pair of small scales or balances having been

obtained, Marshall proceeded to weigh the dust, first in the air, and then in two bowls of water. The experiment resulted as he had foreseen. The dust went down; the coin rose lightly up. Sutter gazed, and his doubts faded, and a subsequent test with the nitric acid, which by this time had arrived, settled the question finally. Then the excitement began to spread. Sutter knew well the value of the discovery, and in a short time, having made hurried arrangements at the fort, he returned with Marshall to Coloma, to see for himself the wonder that had been reported to him. * * * *

"Two and twenty years have passed over Coloma since the day when James Marshall stood at the end of the tail-race and pondered over that bit of yellow metal. That bit of yellow metal has been multiplied by millions upon millions. The trifling acceleration of the pulse that marked the first emotion of the discoverer has swelled into a wave of maddening excitement, whose roar has re-echoed round the world. The spring struck in that little mountain valley has flowed and spread until mighty cities have been built upon its banks and communities have been refreshed by its waters. From out that wonderful vale has risen all of good and evil that can affect humanity. At first the centre of the swarming adventurers, leaping, as it were, in a moment from the quiet hum-drum of its early settlement into the full glare and crash of a mighty mining excitement, it has passed through the prosperity, the fever, the noise, the hurly-burly and the slow decline, and has settled at last into the peaceful semblance of some New England village."

Marshall's subsequent history, as narrated in the interesting work from which we have quoted, is that of many Californians. He has had his ups and downs—his days of fortune and poverty. He has retained, however, a small ranch at Coloma, and is a hard-working man, respected through all the country round. It will be a lasting shame to California should she permit the man who, as the discoverer of the first gold, virtually gave the country its first start, to die in comparative poverty. Marshall should be liberally pensioned by the State.

THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The climate of California is as near perfection as it is possible to wish or conceive. San Francisco is generally considered to be an exception to the general rule, and its cold winds and fogs did at one time give it an unenviable reputation, although the last season has been remarkable for the absence of these drawbacks, and for its steady, equable temperature. Mr. Hittell, in his essay on "California as a Home for the Emigrant," says, justly, that the climate anywhere south of Cape Mendocino can only be described as "an eternal Spring. In San Francisco the roses bloom throughout the year in the open air, and the olive, fig, orange, and a multitude of other semi-tropical fruits, thrive and bear fruit one hundred miles further north. The same reasons that induce hundreds of thousands of the natives of Northern

Europe to visit the shores of the Mediterranean every year will drive the people of the colder portions of the North American continent to resort to California." * * * * * *

The middle coast of California has an average annual temperature of 54° Fahrenheit. On the 29th of December, 1856, snow covered the hills about San Francisco for a few hours, but it was an event to be noted. There are usually very few really sultry days during a San Francisco summer; still more rare has been (the past season excepted) a warm night. It is interesting to compare the climate of other cities with our own. "New York is 18°, London 12°, and Naples 3° colder in January; and New York 15°, London 5°, and Naples 19° warmer in July. Better wind and fog than freezing cold and torrid heat. No climate can be more favorable to labor and life in the open air than that of San Francisco. The constant coolness invites activity, and even requires it as a condition of comfort.

"As we leave the ocean and go inland, the influence of the trade winds decreases and the heat of summer and cold of winter increase. The sea breezes make the winters warmer, as well as the summers cooler. At Sonoma, twenty miles from the ocean, and at Sacramento, ninety miles from the ocean, January is 4° colder, and July is at the former place 9°, and in the latter 16° warmer than in San Francisco. The ocean breezes seem to lose their influence over the winter at twenty miles from the ocean, but their influence over the summer weather extends much further inland. Sacramento is near the central wind-gap of the Golden Gate, whence the breezes blow into the interior basin; and the temperature of July is 17° less there than at Fort Miller and 9° less than at Fort Reading, which two points are near the southern and northern extremities of the basin, respectively.

"In the Sierra Nevada the element of altitude comes in to affect the climate, and especially to prolong and intensify the winters. The higher portions of the Sierra rise to the limits of perpetual snow, and the climate there is of course arctic in its severity, the thermometer falling below the freezing point every night in the year. The mining camps are mostly situated in deep ravines, where the wind has little opportunity to blow, and the heat of summer in midday is very oppressive, even at an elevation of five or six thousand feet; but the nights are always cool. At Grass Valley, in latitude 39°, 2,500 feet above the sea, the average of January is 27°, and of July 63°. At Fort Jones, about the same altitude, in latitude 41°, the temperature of January and July are about the same. Between the mountains and the valleys, the coast and the interior, the north and the south, we have every variety of climate save the tropical. Thunder storms are almost unknown on the coast, and are not frequent in the Sierra Nevada.

"Rain seldom comes between May and October, which period is called the dry season, the remaining months being the rainy season. The amount of rain, however, that falls in a year in the central and southern valleys of the State is considerably less than in the Eastern States. At San Francisco, for instance, the average rainfall is twenty-

two inches, while in New York it is forty-three, in St. Louis forty-one, and in New Orleans fifty. As a general rule, the amount of rain increases in California with altitude and latitude. Thus, at Fort Yuma the average rainfall is four inches; at San Diego, ten; at Stockton, fifteen; at Sacramento, twenty; at Fort Reading, twenty-nine; at Sonora, thirty-five; at Grass Valley, forty; and at Fort Humboldt, thirty-four."

THE KIND OF IMMIGRANTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

[From the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1869.]

The class of immigration we most need in California is such as will come to make permanent homes for themselves and families. We want, above all others, persons skilled in a great variety of agricultural pursuits. We want persons skilled in the culture and manufacture of silk, in all its departments. We want vine-growers and wine-makers. We want beet-raisers and sugar manufacturers. We want tea culturists and fruit preservers. In short, we want people skilled in the production of all the necessaries and luxuries of life, for we have a State possessed of all the requisite conditions for their successful cultivation. We want such as will bring with them sufficient means, energy and capacity to enter upon business for themselves; such as will buy land and become citizens and practical and prosperous farmers, or build shops and factories, and follow some mechanical or manufacturing occupation. In order to induce this class of persons to leave their homes and business in the Atlantic States and come here to reside, we must promise them opportunities for making better homes and better business here. Are we prepared in good faith to make such promises? And, having made them, are we prepared in like good faith to fulfil them? So far as natural advantages—such as climate, soil and location—are concerned, we are prepared to answer both these questions in the affirmative. We may also say there are millions of acres of arable land, much of it as good as any now cultivated in the State, lying idle and unoccupied, and that by the completion of railroads already projected, and many of them now being built, much of this land will in a short time be brought within easy distances of good markets for products that may be raised upon it.

OREGON AND ITS RESOURCES.

The Board of Statistics, Immigration and Labor Exchange, of Portland, Oregon, an organization designed for affording information to the immigrant, settler and laborer, has recently published a pamphlet on "Oregon and its Resources, Climate and Productions." From this valuable little work we excise the following information:

"The principal agricultural districts of Oregon are the valleys of the Willamette, the Umpqua and Rogue River, all in the western

part of the State. The soil of these valleys is remarkably fertile, producing abundantly every variety of grain, grass, fruits and vegetables known to a temperate climate. The best wheat lands yield an average of thirty bushels per acre, one year with another. Frequently a yield of forty or fifty bushels per acre is obtained. There are farms in the Willamette Valley which have been cultivated in wheat fifteen years in succession, without manure of any kind, and without any apparent diminution of the yield. It is not the custom of the farmers to manure their wheat fields; they do not need it. Oats yield a crop of from fifty to eighty bushels per acre. Three tons of timothy hay per acre is the ordinary yield of the rich meadow bottoms. Apple, pear and other fruit trees come to full bearing in three years from transplanting. Volunteer crops of wheat and barley are frequently raised; that is, a field is seeded with nothing but the grains scattered during the process of harvesting, and is suffered to lie over without any further cultivation until the succeeding harvest, producing a fair crop. Oregon wheat ranks as first quality in all the markets of the world, and Oregon flour is quoted in the New York market reports at the highest rates.

"The eastern part of Oregon, consisting of high rolling prairies and table lands, is especially adapted to grazing purposes. The most nutritious varieties of wild grass grow everywhere in abundance. Cattle, sheep and horses may be grazed the year round. It was the custom of the Indians of this section, in former years, to raise large herds of horses without providing any feed for them for the winter. The settlers in the same region rarely feed their cattle during the winter. Timber and water of good quality is found in plenty in most localities. Several large bodies of agricultural land of the best quality are still unoccupied. So far as the soil has been tested in this section, it has been found to produce abundantly grain of all kinds, fruits and vegetables. Many of the rich valleys of this section appear to be better adapted to the production of some kinds of vegetables and fruits than even the best localities of the western portion of the State, while the high prairies lying at the foot of the mountain ranges have been found to be unsurpassed for the production of wheat.

"Western Oregon is well timbered. This is particularly the case with the mountain and hilly region by which the three great valleys of this section are enclosed. Timbered lands in places convenient to towns or to navigation have frequently been made to bring a return of $250 per acre, realized from the timber alone—not only sufficient to put the land under cultivation, but paying a handsome profit besides. This kind of land, when brought under cultivation, yields excellent crops and is lasting in productiveness.

"Oregon has an equability of climate unknown in like latitudes on the Atlantic seaboard. Situated in the latitude of Canada and Vermont, it has a summer cooler than that of Quebec and a winter as warm as that of Norfolk, with neither the bitter frosts of the one place nor the burning heat of the other. The ocean winds temper the climate to a remarkable salubrity. Cattle live and fatten in the open

fields and prairies during the whole winter. At Portland, on the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, flowers bloomed and flourished in the open air during every month of the past year.

"The Cascade range of mountains divides the State into eastern and western divisions, each division having its own distinct climatic peculiarities. The western part, lying between the mountains and the sea, is supplied with abundant rains. But little snow falls, except on the summits of the mountain range. Winter is short, mild and wet. Farm operations receive but little interruption from cold or freezing weather. Summer is mild and pleasant, with generally about two months dry weather in July and August. Excessive heat or severe and protracted drought is unknown.

"Eastern Oregon has a dry climate, with a winter quite cold, but short and dry. The snow-fall is light, except on the highest ranges of hills; in the valleys there is frequently none at all. Stock-raisers usually graze their stock on the open prairies the year round. Abundant rains fall in spring and autumn. Summer is warm and dry, without the excessive summer heat incident to most dry climates. A fresh mountain air circulates with freedom over the table land and prairies, and not only neutralizes the effect of the summer heat, but dispels every tendency towards malarious diseases.

"The healthfulness of the climate of all parts of the State is a fact attested by all persons familiar with the subject. On this point there has never been any difference of opinion. Violent tornadoes, hail storms, earthquakes, and like phenomena, so common in some parts of the world, are unknown in the history of the country.

"The following table, compiled from the reports of the Smithsonian Institute, shows the mean temperature, for a series of years, of three important points in the State: Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River; Corvallis, in the centre of the Willamette Valley; and Dalles City, at the eastern base of the Cascade range of mountains:

	Astoria.	Corvallis.	Dalles.
Number of years of observation	11.5	11.6	3½
Mean Spring temperature	51.16	52.19	53.00
Mean Summer temperature	61.36	67.13	70.36
Mean Autumn temperature	53.55	53.41	52.21
Mean Winter temperature	42.43	39.27	35.59
Mean temperature whole time	52.13	53.00	52.79

"From McCormick's Almanac for 1870, published at Portland, it is ascertained that during the year ending August 31, 1869, there were, in the Willamette Valley, 42 rainy days, 73 showery days, 250 days clear, dry weather, 103 rainy nights, and 262 dry nights.

"Public lands are to be obtained in nearly all parts of the State. A citizen of the United States, or foreigner declaring his intention to become such, can locate them under the homestead laws, and, by occupation and cultivation for five years, acquire a title free of cost. Public lands can also be obtained by purchase at $1.25 per acre. Eastern Oregon has millions of acres of lands subject to settlement—a great deal of it public land of the best quality. In the western part of the State, also, are several large tracts still vacant. One valley lying in Clatsop and Tillamook Counties would afford homes for five hundred families.

"Improved farms may be bought at from five to twenty dollars per acre. Immigrants short of means rarely have any trouble in renting farms, with stock, seed and implements furnished, giving a share of their product for their use.

"The highly productive nature of the soil renders the country capable of sustaining a population vastly in excess of the present number of inhabitants. The Willamette Valley alone has the capacity to support a million inhabitants. Its present population does not exceed 80,000.

"Oregon has two large navigable rivers. The Columbia forms the northern boundary of the State, and is navigable at all seasons of the year for sea-going vessels, one hundred miles from its mouth. Regularly established lines of river steamers ply its upper waters to points 350 miles distant from the ocean, affording facilities for travel and traffic to Eastern Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho and Montana. The Willamette River, flowing through the centre of the valley of that name, is the chief artery of trade and travel for that region. It empties into the Columbia River about 100 miles from the sea, and is navigable for ocean steamships and sailing vessels to Portland, twelve miles from its mouth. Above Portland, the Willamette is navigable to the head of the valley, a distance of 150 miles, affording a safe and quick mode of transportation for the products of the largest agricultural district in the State. The State is traversed from north to south by a great public highway, connecting Portland with the Sacramento Valley, in California, and passing through the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys their entire length. A line of stages carrying the United States mails passes over the road twice every day in the year. A daily line of mail coaches connects Umatilla, on the Upper Columbia, with the Pacific Railroad at Kelton, in Utah, passing through Northeastern Oregon and Southwestern Idaho."

The Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad is already completed to Soto, 95 miles from Junction, or 43 miles beyond Marysville. The connecting road at the Oregon end is completed from Portland to Salem, a distance of 50 miles, and both ends are being pushed rapidly. The lands on the course of the railroad will become most valuable, and the completion of the road will lead to the rapid settling up of both Northern California and Oregon.

"Extensive beds of iron ore have been found in Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, in the northwestern part of the State. One of them has been opened at Oswego, six miles south of Portland, and furnaces erected for smelting. The iron produced is of excellent quality. It enters into general use with the different foundries in the State, and has been shipped to San Francisco in large quantities. Examinations made of similar deposits in the same and adjoining counties prove them to be inexhaustible in extent.

"In Coos County, on the coast, veins of coal have been extensively worked for a number of years. Coal has been found in large quantities in Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas and Jackson Counties.

Extensive copper mines have been discovered in Josephine County, in the southern part of the State.

"Placer mines are being worked for gold in Jackson, Josephine and Douglas Counties, in the southern part of the State, and Grant and Baker Counties, in Eastern Oregon. Those of Southern Oregon were opened as early as 1850, and have not only afforded employment to a great many men, but have yielded immense sums of the precious metals. They are still being regularly and profitably worked. The placers of Eastern Oregon have been worked continuously since 1861, and are still yielding rich returns to the industrious miner. They are sufficiently extensive to afford employment to a large number of people for many years to come.

"The annual product of the gold placers of the State is estimated at $2,000,000 by those whose business enables them to form a correct opinion on the subject.

"In the various branches of manufacturing industry, Oregon has barely made a commencement. Combining a soil of unrivalled fertility with great resources of timber, iron ore and coal, with water power in all parts of the State, her capabilities in this particular are practically without limit. Six woolen mills are in operation in different sections of the State, manufacturing woolen goods of superior quality, at prices which place them in general use with the people, forcing out of the home market a great many imported articles. One of them, located at Salem, consumes from 25,000 to 30,000 pound of wool per month, and furnishes employment regularly for about one hundred persons.

"An oil mill is in operation at Salem, and a paper mill near Oregon City. There are several iron foundries and machine shops at Portland, and two or three at other points. They have facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of castings and machinery necessary to supply the wants of the people. Flouring mills of large capacity, located in the wheat growing districts, manufacture flour that finds its way into the principal markets of the world. It is sought after in foreign markets as being of superior quality, commanding the highest prices.

"Many parts of the State are covered with a dense growth of timber. This is particularly the case with the mountain range near the coast and the foot-hills of the Cascade Mountains. The varieties are fir, cedar, spruce, pine, hemlock and redwood, as well as several varieties of hard wood—oak, ash, maple, etc. The different varieties of fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock furnish material for extensive lumbering establishments. The timber is of the finest quality. The trees grow straight and tall; a height of 250 feet is not uncommon. Abundant water power in most places affords facilities for converting the timber into lumber, and superior facilities for shipping renders the commodity always marketable. Oregon has supplied the San Francisco market almost exclusively for many years with certain kinds of lumber. Lumber, timber and ships' spars are exported to the Sandwich Islands, South America, Mexico and China. From tables taken from the Portland Directory, for the year 1868, it appears that the value of

lumber shipped from the Columbia River alone during that year amounted to an aggregate of nearly $900,000. The shipments from other points on the coast south of the Columbia would probably amount to as much more.

"Among the natural resources of the State awaiting development, the salmon fisheries of the Columbia River assume an important part. Until recently, they claimed but little attention from capitalists and business men. Within the last three or four years, however, the business has grown into importance, and now employs a capital of several hundred thousand dollars, and during the fishing season affords employment to a large number of men. The business of cooking and canning the salmon ready for use has grown to be a large and profitable one. The cans of cooked fish, containing one and two pounds each, are packed in cases for shipment, and find a market in San Francisco, New York and other large markets. Three of the canning companies, in the prosecution of their business, used revenue stamps to the amount of $10,000 during the past year. "The Statistics of Oregon," a pamphlet published by authority of the State Agricultural Society, estimates, upon the authority of a gentleman largely interested in the fisheries, the total value of the catch for the current year at $276,000.

"For the year 1868 the shipments of salmon from Portland amounted to an aggregate as follows: 2,380 barrels, 4,433 half barrels, 4,991 cases and 1,554 packages. During the first nine months of 1869 there were shipped 15,000 cases.

"Portland, the commercial capital of Oregon, is also the commercial depot whence the people of a region larger than New England and the Middle States combined derive their supplies, including a large portion of the Territories of Washington, Idaho and Montana. The city is situated on the west bank of the Willamette River, twelve miles from its mouth. It contains a population of about 10,000 inhabitants, is substantially built, has well graded and well improved streets, good wharves and warehouses, and is well supplied with water and gas. According to the Directory for 1869, there are in Portland forty-four attorneys, one assay office, two architects, three dealers in agricultural implements, four banking houses, three dealers in stationery, nine dealers in boots and shoes, six bakeries, three bag factories, nine commission merchants, five clothing dealers, four crockery dealers, eleven tobacco dealers, seven drug stores, five foundries, seven furniture dealers, thirty-two dealers in groceries and provisions, four hardware stores, fourteen hotels, nine livery stables, twenty-seven retail dry goods stores, nine wholesale dry goods stores, three produce dealers, three daily newspapers, seven real estate agents, two railroad companies, six stove and tinware stores, four wagon and carriage makers, and a variety of other business houses—only the most important being enumerated here.

"The Willamette River is navigable to Portland at all seasons for sea-going vessels. A line of first-class ocean steamships runs regularly between Portland and San Francisco, making three trips per month;

and another line communicates regularly with Victoria, on Vancouver Island, and the different towns on Puget Sound. Portland, by means of sailing vessels, enjoys direct trade with New York, Liverpool, the Sandwich Islands and China, affording advantages for the importation of foreign merchandise and for the exportation to distant markets of Oregon produce.

"According to the Portland Directory for 1869, the total value of produce shipped from Portland during the year 1868 amounted to $2,780,000. The amount of bullion shipped to San Francisco for the same period was $3,677,850."

STATISTICS OF THE BUSINESS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The number of vessels which arrive annually at San Francisco is about three thousand four hundred. In the value of foreign merchandise imported, San Francisco ranks next to New York and Boston, surpassing Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. The annual export of treasure, including the silver of Nevada, is $40,000,000, and of merchandise produced on the coast, $23,000,000. Among the merchandise exports of 1869 were the following values: Wheat, $8,734,348; flour, $2,058,919; wool, $2,370,165; quicksilver, $747,671; furs, etc., $635,533; hides, $371,346; leather, $216,936; copper ore, $117,133; wine, $499,628; barley, $338,788; mustard seed, $44,369; salmon, $180,367; brandy, $209,610; potatoes, $29,893; tallow, $9,708; bread, $34,083; beans, $12,022; borax, $321; abelones, $5,425; oats, $45,280; silver ores, $135,298; bran, $8,700; and brooms, $6,875. The annual exports of California are $100 to the person; while the exports of the United States are about $10, and of Great Britain about $20 to the person. The annual imports of California are about $60,000,000. The Banks, Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Gas Company, Water Company, State Telegraph Company, Steam Navigation Company, and Street Railroad Companies, of San Francisco, together pay out about $5,000,000 annually of dividends. There are ten Savings Banks, which have together $27,000,000 on deposit, and pay from nine to twelve per cent. per annum interest to the depositors. There are 30,000 depositors in the Savings Banks. There are five thousand landholders. The amount of gold and silver coined annually in the San Francisco Mint is about $17,000,000. The prosperity of California is implied by the taxes paid. The assessed value of property is $247,000,000, and the average rate of assessment is about one-fourth of the market value, so that the total true value is $988,000,000, or $1,646 to each of the 600,000 inhabitants. The assessed value of San Francisco property is $104,000,000, more than two-fifths of that of the entire State, of which it has about one-fourth of the inhabitants. There are 16 religious societies, and nearly 80 benefit and benevolent societies. We have a Home for the Inebriates, seven Temperance Societies with various titles, and over three dozen societies organized for social purposes. The churches and public schools will be found mentioned in another place.

THE MANUFACTORIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

From the annual report of Levi Rosener, Assessor of this City and County, for the year ending June 30th, 1870, we compile the following statistics:

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

The Assessment Roll of Personal Property for the current fiscal year amounts to $29,587,989. For the year previous it amounts to $30,779,294. The decrease in the amount from last year is owing to the non-assessment of mortgages to the insurance companies, stricken off by the Board of Equalization. Valuation of property contained on the Real Estate Roll amounts to about $72,500,000.

Manufactories.

Following are extracts of the Report of Manufactories and Mechanical Industries of this county:

Axle Grease Manufactories.—Manufactories, 3; men employed, 11; rosin used, barrels, 1,200; butter used, pounds, 12,000; tallow oil made, gallons, 18,000; parafine oil made, gallons, 5,000; aggregate value of manufactures, $48,200.

Billiard Table Manufactories.—Manufactories, 3; men employed, 35; tables made, 144; average value of each table, $450; aggregate value of manufactures, $86,000.

Bellows Manufactory.—Manufactory, 1; men employed, 6; steam engine (horse power) 5; value of manufactures, $15,000.

Box Manufactories.—Manufactories, 9; men employed, 218; lumber used (pine, fir and spruce), 6,400,000; lumber used (Spanish Cedar), 500,000; straw boards used, 52; steam engines (horse power), 180; aggregate value of manufactures, $356,000.

Brass Foundries.—Manufactories, 5; men employed, 80; metal used annually (pounds), 525,000; steam engines (horse-power), 42; value of manufactures, $177,000.

Breweries.—Manufactories, 28; men employed, 212; beer made (barrels), 140,700.

Broom Manufactories.—Manufactories, 5; men employed, 35; brooms made annually (dozen), 36,380; brushes and whips made annually (dozen), 4,200; broom corn used annually (tons), 325; aggregate value of manufacturcs, $110,800.

Boot and Shoe Manufactories.—Manufactories, 9; men and women employed, 660; sides of sole leather used annually, 79,197; calf, kid, goat, kip, and other skins used annually (dozen), 4,623; serges canvas, and cloth linings used annually (yards), 33,000; aggregate value of manufactures, $662,259.

Candle Manufactory.—Manufactory, 1; men employed, 18; candles made (boxes), 15,000; capacity of works per year (boxes), 75,000.

Cordage and Rope Manufactory.—Manufactory, 1; men employed, 50; hemp ropes manufactured (tons), 1,500; capacity of works per year (tons), 1,750; horse power of steam engine, 150; value of manufactures, $450,000.

Carriage and Wagon Manufactories.—Manufactories, 10; men employed, 355; carriages, wagons and other vehicles made per year, 2,044; railroad cars made per year, 70; horse power of steam engines used, 100; aggregate value of manufactures, $713,150.

Chemical Works.—Works, 4; men employed, 30; nitrate of soda used (tons), 250; sulphur consumed (tons), 450; sulphuric and nitric acid (tons), 650; capacity of works per day, sulphuric acid (tons), 10; nitric acid, 3; sulphate of copper made (tons), 250.

Cooper and Barrel Manufactories.—Manufactories, 2; men employed, 43; barrels made per year, 73,000; half barrels made per year, 7,000; kegs, 8,000; capacity of works per year (barrels), 148,000; horse power of engines, 30; barrels made by sugar refineries, 90,000; half barrels made by sugar refineries, 70,000; syrup kegs made by sugar refineries, 74,500; syrup kegs made by tub and pail factories, 65,000.

Coffee and Spice Mills.—Mills, 7; men employed, 55; coffee ground and roasted per year (pounds), 1,280,0 0; chocolate made per year (pounds), 80,500; spices ground and put up per year (pounds), 125,000; spices ground and put up in cases, 5,502; horse power of steam engines, 77; aggregate value of manufactures, $392,000.

Cigar Manufactories.—Manufactories, 63; men employed, 1,597; cigars made, 38,414,000; cigaritos made, 138,500; monthly capacity, 4,152,200.

Distilleries.—Works, 3; men employed, 35; proof gallons of liquor made, 743,843; average amount of horse power of engines, 150.

Dry Docks.—Ways, 2; men employed, 6; capacity of ways (vessels), tons, 800.

Floating Dock.—California Dry Dock Company, 1.—Length of dock (feet), 210; width of dock (feet), 82; capacity of dock (vessels) tons, 1,800.

Stone Dry Dock, 1—Length of excavation in solid rock (feet), 450; width at top (feet) 120; depth (feet) 30; width at entrance (feet), 90; capacity of dock for vessels (length, feet), 425; capacity of dock for drawing (feet), 22; capacity of pumps for cleaning dock, per hour, (cubic feet), 325,368; tubular boilers, of 4-inch tubes, 4; dimensions of each boiler, length (feet), 16; diameter (inches), 25; fire surface of boilers (square feet), 3,800; number of men employed, 25; total cost of work, $675,000.

Flouring Mills.—Mills, 12; men employed, 159; flour made (barrels), 469,925; hominy made (tons), 296; buckwheat and rye flour (tons), 287; feed barley (tons) 6,490; oatmeal and groats (tons), 97; corn meal (tons), 72; pearl barley (tons), 68; farina (tons), 15; aggregate daily capacity of mills (tons), 329; run of stones, 58; horse power of engines, 895.

Furniture Manufactories.—Manufactories, 11; men employed, 254; lumber (walnut, pine, rosewood, mahogany), used (feet), 5,000,000; value of manufactures (as far as reported), $275 000; horse power of engines, 181.

Gas Meter Manufactory.—Manufactory, 1; men employed, 5; value of manufactures, $4,000.

Glass Cutting and Staining Works.—Works, 2; men employed, 9; value of manufactures (cutting and staining), $9,500.

Glue Manufactory.—Factory 1; men employed, 10; glue made (tons), 500; neatsfoot oil made (galls.), 5,000; curled hair made (pounds), 20,000; capacity for glue daily (tons), 30; capacity for oil daily (galls), 200.

Glass Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 50; furnaces, 1; pots, 8; value of manufactures, $125,000.

Glove Manufactory.—Factory, 1; men and women employed, 20; gloves made per month (dozen), 125; men employed tanning buckskins, 5; buckskins tanned monthly (dozen), 65.

Hat and Cap Manufactories.—Factories, 9; men and women employed, 28; aggregate value of manufactures, $53 800.

Horse Collar Manufactories.—Factories, 3; men employed, 135; horse collars made (dozen) 7,350; leather used (feet), 590,000; rye stocks and flocks (tons), 225; value of manufactures, $100,000.

Hose and Belting Manufactories.—Factories 2; men employed, 14; hose made (feet), 11,000; belting made (feet), 153,000; sides of leather and hides used, 46,000; value of manufactures, $12,000.

Iron Foundries and Boiler Shops.—Works, 15; men employed, 953: pig iron used (tons), 6,420; bar iron used (tons), 524; sheet and boiler iron used (tons) 481; rivet iron (tons), 64; horse-power of steam engines, 451.

Iron Doors, Shutter and Safe Shops.—Works, 5; men employed, 71; sheet iron used (tons), 160; bar iron used, tons, 150; cast iron used (tons), 12; cast steel used (tons), 24; horse power of steam engines, 32.

Ink Manufactory.—Factory, 1: men employed, 6; ink made (gallons), 6,000; value of manufactures, $10,000.

Lead and Shot Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 14; lead manufactured (tons), 9,000; shot manufactured (tons), 300; capacity of works per year (tons), 2,000; horse power of steam engines, not reported.

Lead and Oil Works.—Works, 2; men employed, 20; flaxseed used (tons), 2,350; oil made (gallons), 375,000; capacity for oil per year (gallons), 425,000; horse power of steam engines, 45.

Last Manufactory.—Factory, 1; men employed, 10; laurel blocks used, 30,000; capacity of works per week, lasts (dozen), 25; horse power of steam engines, 5.

Maccaroni Manufactories.—Factories, 2; men employed, 20; maccaroni and paste put up (boxes), 34,000; maccaroni wheat used (sacks), 8,000; runs of stone, 2; horse power of steam engines, 25; capacity of works (boxes), 62 000; value of manufactures, $43,500.

Match Manufactories.—Factories, 5; men employed, 50; matches made (gross), 100 000.

Malt Houses.—Works, 7; men employed, 28; grain malted (pounds), 9,071,115; malt made (pounds), 7,256,892; horse power of steam engines, 13.

Mirror Silvering Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 5; silvering tables, 4; value of manufactures, $20,000.

Piano-Forte Manufactory.—Factory, 1; men employed, 6; pianos made, 17; average value of each instrument, $475.

Pyrotechnic Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 5; value of manufactures, $8,000.

Powder Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 12; giant powder made monthly (pounds), 10,000; value of manufactures, $120,000.

Pickle and Fruit Preserving Works.—Works reported, 3; men employed, 214; pickles put up (gallons) 29,000; pickles, fruits and meats (dozen), 167,000; fruits, etc., used by one work, as reported (pounds), 3,000,000; value of manufactures, $75,000.

Rolling Mills.—Mills, 1; men employed, 115; railroad iron produced (tons), 750; coal used (tons), 3,000; capacity of production (tons), 9,000; horse power of steam engines, 300.

Salt Mills.—Mills, 3; men employed, 33; domestic salt ground (tons), 9,000; foreign salt ground (tons), 3,000; run of stones, 7; horse power of engines, 50; value of manufactures. $300,000.

Saw and Saw-Teeth Manufactories.—Works, 2; men employed, 45; steel used annually (tons), 53; capacity of works (value), $110.000; actual value of manufactures, $80.000; horse power of steam engine, 25.

Saw Mills and Sash and Door Manufactories.—Mills and Factories (as reported), 10; men employed, 523; lumber sawed, planed and used up (feet), 34,040,000; value of manufactures (as reported), $1,125,000; run of saws, 25; horse power of steam engines, 500.

Sugar Refineries.—Refineries (reported only), 2; men employed, 225; raw sugar used (pounds), 30,610,321; refined sugar made (pounds), 25,016,786; Sandwich Island molasses, refined (gallons), 27,315; syrup made (gallons), 2,805,771; capacity of works per day (pounds), 220,000; average value of both works, $3,398,943; horse power of steam engine 450.

Slipper Manufactories.—Manufactories, 6; men employed, 95; sole leather used (sides), 1,600; value of manufactures, $60,000.

Soap Manufactories.—Works, 14; men employed, 60; soap made (pounds), 5,494,475; washing powder made (pounds), 950,000; value of soap made, $109 000.

Steam Marble Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 25; horse power of steam engine, 20; run of saws, 1.

Tanneries.—Works, 13; hides tanned of all kinds, 44,200; bark used (cords), 1,600; horse power of steam engines used in five, 75; value of bark, $24.000; aggregate value of manufactures, $300,000.

Tool and File Manufactories.—Factories, 6; men employed, 49; steel used, cast and sheet, (tons), 150; bar iron (tons), 5; horse power of steam engines, 27; value of manufactures, $55,700.

Trunk Manufactories.—Factories, 5; men employed, 67; value of manufactures, $100.000.

Type Foundries.—Foundries, 3; men, women and boys employed, 50; value of manufactures, $70.682; capacity of works, $145,000.

Tub, Pail and Wooden-Ware Manufactories.—Factories, 8; men employed, 68; lumber used—sugar-pine, cedar, maple, etc.—(cords), 4,500; pails made (dozen), 5,564; tubs made (nests of three), 5,000; tubs made (nests of eight), 500; tubs (single), 18,000; wash-boards—zinc and wood—(dozen), 4.900; broom handles made, 492,000; hand hayracks (dozen), 200; curtain rollers, 30,000; sieves, plated and wire (dozen), 12,000; barrel and half-barrel covers (dozen, 400; fish kettles, 3.000; butter firkins, 1,000; salt boxes (dozen), 500; butter moulds (dozen), 300; cheese safes (dozen), 200; peach baskets (dozen), 200; churns and cylinders (single), 150; horse power of steam engines, 175.

Vinegar Manufactories.—Factories, 3; men employed, 12; vinegar made (gallons), 389,600; capacity of works (gallons), 663,000; value of manufactures, $70 000.

Wire Work Manufactories.—Factories, 3; men employed, 21; value of manufactures, $24,000.

Woolen Mills.—Mills (no report from Pioneer Woolen Mills), 1; men, women and Chinese employed, 425; spring mules and jacks, 24; card sets, 20; power looms, 50; frames for knitting underwear, 10; frames for knitting hosiery, 25; spindles, 10,000; blankets made, 46 500; broadcloth, cassimeres and tweeds (yards), 100,000; knit flannel shirts and drawers (dozen), 3,000; wool hosiery (dozen), 6 000; flannels made (yards), 350,000; wool used, (pounds), 1,300 000; horse power of steam engines, 275.

Whale Oil Work.—Works, 1; men employed, 3; oil made per month (gallons), 2.000; capacity per month (gallons), 6,000; presses for spermaceti, 2; bleachers and strainers, 2.

Yeast Powder Works.—Works, 1; men employed, 14; yeast powders made (gross), 250; cream of tartar (pounds), 10,000; soda (pounds), 7.000; saleratus (pounds), 7,000; aggregate value of manufactures, $7,000.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The agricultural resources of Southern California are too well known to need recapitulation here, but the mineral resources are only now beginning to be understood; and yet it is not too much to say that Mexico, in its most palmy days, had nothing better to offer than some of the recently-discovered mines in San Bernardino, bordering on Nevada and Arizona. We have the best reason for stating that from one ledge of coppery silver glance, in Clarke District (a very exceptional case, we are ready to admit), there are ores which have assayed as high as from $2,000 to $8,000 per ton. Picked samples have yielded at the rate of the almost incredible amount of $17,000 per ton. Ten working tests, made by Howland, of ores from mines belonging to the Piute Company, of this city, gave the following results per ton: $170, $1,821, $1,580, $2,860, $943, $1,119, $1,239, $711, $1,866, $306. The Piute Company is now constantly in receipt of large shipments of these ores, and, even at the present high rate of freighting, it will pay, of course, to bring up these rich ores. We shall yet hear much of Yellow Pine and Clarke District.

The discovery of these mines in the first instance is almost entirely due to Captain John Moss, a man whose life has been throughout a veritable romance. Moss first came to the Pacific Coast as a ship-master, in 1845. Tired of the sea, he joined a company of trappers, and for several years wandered in the interior among the Indians of some twenty-three tribes, the dialects of which he had a peculiar facility for acquiring. In a few seasons he had amassed a considerable fortune in the fur trade, when a dishonest partner absconded, leaving him nearly penniless. The spirit of John Moss was not to be discouraged by trifles of this kind, and after a visit to San Francisco in 1850, where he received some assistance from a friend, he re-embarked in the fur trade, to find the business overdone by competition. We next hear of him in Sonora, where he leased and successfully worked a silver mine; but here again fortune was hardly kind to him, for he

became entangled in a political revolution, and was eventually forced to abandon the country. Arizona (then Mexican territory) was the next scene of his enterprise, and he may fairly claim the title of pioneer of that country. His influence over the Indians was, and is, something immense. This is partly due to the fact that he ever proved himself their friend, and could beat them on their own ground, that is, excelled as a hunter and sportsman, and in athletic games and races among them always came out victor. He has passed through so many hairbreadth escapes and dangers that he is universally known by the Indians as *Narraguinep* (the "Never Die"). During the late war he was Indian Agent in Arizona. The Southern Piute Indians of San Bernardino County, Southern California, had long been hostile to the whites, till in April, 1869, Moss went alone among them, called their chiefs in council, and laid before them the benefits of peace. How well he must have reasoned is shown by the events which followed. The Indians burned all their munitions of war, including some three thousand arrows and clubs. The treaty was subsequently ratified and confirmed by the commanding officer at Fort Mojave. Moss and a band of prospectors were then allowed to travel through the country, and the Indians voluntarily pointed out to them many of the argentiferous ledges from which they obtained the metal for their bullets. This is nothing extraordinary: the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island, British Columbia, are said to frequently use golden bullets, and the same has been stated with regard to the Apaches of Arizona. The Piutes also showed him many veins of copper ore, from which they obtained the material for ornaments.

Some incidents in the life of this remarkable man are of general interest. Every one has heard of his perilous trip on a raft through the cañons of the Colorado—a journey Moss himself would hardly care to repeat. In 1854 he was prospecting among the mountains that flank the Amargosa, and, unacquainted with the country and the regular watering-places, had been forty-eight hours without water. Scanning the horizon, he saw in the far distance a camp-fire, and urged his horse towards it. As he approached he discovered that it was the halting-place of a band of Indians, whose dresses and paint proved them to be out on the war-path, and with whom he had no previous acquaintance. Hungry, and nearly dying from thirst, he resolved to address them boldly, knowing that his chances of life were about equal in either direction. He saluted them; the chief consulted with his band, and he had the satisfaction of hearing that it was a toss-up whether they should kill and eat his horse and turn him out to die on the arid plain, or, as their leader more mercifully proposed, kill him at once. Moss saw that they did not recognize him, and commenced to talk to them in their own manner, somewhat as follows: "I am Narraguinep. Have you not heard that I cannot be killed? Mountain sheep is better to eat than horse: where are your hunters?" He then proposed that they should keep his horse, and that if they did not hear the report of his gun among the neighboring peaks before the sun set, they should be at liberty to kill and eat his horse. They

consented; he toiled up the mountain sides, and before he himself expected to be so fortunate, he found himself among a herd of mountain sheep, and succeeded in shooting three before they got out of range. The Indians had been unlucky for weeks in hunting, and it is needless to say that after this episode they nearly worshiped him.

In 1865 Captain Moss took Irataba (a celebrated chief of the Mojaves) to Washington. Both were considerably lionized, and the red man had an interview with President Lincoln. Irataba was a fine-looking native, over six feet high, and, as he stood up by the side of Lincoln, found himself considerably the taller man of the two. "You big Indian," said he to the President; "me bigger." He subsequently told Lincoln that he was "no good—all the same squaw chief," because he had learnt that he did not take the head of the army in person, but directed the affairs of the nation—at home. The same Indian, when left alone for a few days in the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, and told to order what he wanted, ran up a bill of $1,800, principally for wines and extras. This trip through the Eastern States had, however, a beneficial effect on him. When asked, on his return, by the council of his people, how many white men he had seen, "Tell me," said he, "how many ants there are between the Colorado and the Sierra Madre (mountains), and I will tell you how many men I have met." He told his tribe that peace was their safest course, and there has been peace ever since.

Many will remember the story concerning a Piute chief, which went the rounds of the papers. Captain Moss had determined to bring a Piute to San Francisco and show him all the wonders of civilization. He succeeded in getting him to the San Francisco railroad depot, when, going to look after his baggage, the chief became suddenly demoralized at losing sight of his protector, and at the number of people, etc., and started on a bee-line for Arizona, very sensibly taking the railroad track for his route. He is said to have easily beaten an outgoing train—a fact which either says much for his physical powers or very little for the train. He was subsequently arrested at Visalia and restored to his protector, who was beginning to get nervous, as he would have to account for him to the tribe when he returned to the south. Captain Moss has made Indians and Indian affairs a perfect study, and has a standing among them rarely accorded before to any white man under similar circumstances. He is the Rajah Brookes of this coast.

The mines of San Bernardino, although distant from San Francisco, are accessible. From Los Angeles the distance is about 220 miles. There are two routes—that via San Bernardino and that by the Cucomungo Ranch and Martin's. A road forty-three miles in length has been opened from the navigable and navigated waters of the Colorado River (at Cottonwood Island) to the heart of the district, and it is of such an easy nature that traction engines could easily go over it. We have before alluded to the fact that some of the ores have been shipped to San Francisco. We learn that one company will make a very heavy shipment by the Colorado on or about the 1st of February next.

One of the ledges in Copper District is traceable for two miles. Smelting works are to be constructed shortly on the spot.

The country has a general elevation of about 3,000 feet, intersected by mountain ranges varying in height from 4,000 to 10,000 feet. Some of these mountains and most of the hills are covered with a scattered growth of several varieties of pine, associated with other trees, many of which are from three to four feet in diameter. Among the more scrubby trees are the nut-pine, mesquit and juniper, the two former supplying a nutritious nut, upon which the Indians can subsist during the winter, and the latter good timber and fuel. This nut is also used to feed stock, upon which they thrive well.

There is considerable fertile land in the valleys of Yellow Pine District, upon which the Indians have from time immemorial been in the habit of raising corn, wheat and melons. All the cereals, as well as certain kinds of fruit and most vegetables, could also be successfully grown here. The productive character of the soil is further shown by the presence everywhere of a variety of native grasses, furnishing a never-failing pasturage. In many localities the best of hay can be cut in abundance; and for grazing purposes advantages are possessed equal to the most favored portions of California—stock requiring neither fodder nor shelter throughout the year. Wild animals, such as deer, mountain sheep, rabbit and hare, are abundant. In most of the deeper cañons water flows at all times, and numerous springs are also met with, the water being invariably pure. Ample water power for the propulsion of machinery can be made available, within easy access to the best of timber.

The climate is equable, the thermometer rarely ranging above 80° or below 50°. The rainy season sets in about the middle of June, and continues to the first of September. During that period a good deal of rain falls, there being occasional showers throughout the rest of the year. Upon the higher mountains snow falls in the winter, lying for several months, and continuing all the year upon the northerly slopes of the more elevated peaks. No snow and but little ice is ever seen in the valleys.

The probabilities are that the railroad will pass right through the heart of this district. Captain Wheeler, U. S. A., is now making a reconnoissance of the route for a railroad, which will probably connect the Central Pacific with the Thirty-fifth Parallel route. That gentleman has faith in the prospects of finding an easy natural road. Under any circumstances, the great railroad of the future must pass within a reasonable distance of the district.

It is impossible in the compass of a brief article like this, to make mention of the numerous more or less undeveloped districts of Southern California, in any of which are undoubtedly rich. Among the developed mines none excel those of Cerro Gordo, which are situated close to Owen's Lake, Inyo County. The Union Mine, of that district, yields about 40 tons of lead per month, containing with it from $150 to $170 worth of silver to the ton. These ores are regularly shipped to San Francisco, and we believe that ere long they will be but a drop

in the bucket to the quantity which will be sent here. The Cerro Gordo smelting works can turn out four tons per day. It seems of paramount importance that smelting of argentiferous ores should be done on the spot. The news from the Julian Mines, of San Diego, is uncertain, but seems to be tolerably satisfactory.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of San Francisco for the year ending June 30th, 1870, we compile the following statistics:

Number of pupils enrolled, 22,152; increase over the previous year, 2,267; average number attending school, 16,371; increase over the previous year, 2,237.

The average number of pupils attending school during the year is 16,371, and the current expense is $364,423.44. This amount divided by the average number belonging gives $22. 26 as the average tuition of pupils, attending 206 days—the entire year.

The following is a comparative statement of all the children in the city under eighteen years of age, from 1859 to 1865 inclusive. Since 1865 the census has only been taken of children under the age of fifteen. June, 1859, 13,858; June, 1860, 15,400; June, 1861, 20,933; June, 1862, 22,044; June, 1863, 25,952; June, 1864, 30,480; June, 1865, 33,529; June, 1866, 30,675; June, 1867, 34,889; June, 1868, 39,728; June, 1869, 41,488; June, 1870, 45,617.

The attendance during the last year has been more general and, regular than during any previous period in the history of our Public Schools. According to the reports of the Census Marshals the whole number of children in the city between six and fifteen years—the legal age to attend school—is 24,879; the whole number of children attending school a longer or a shorter period of time was 22,152, which is an attendance of 89 per cent. of all the children in the city of the legal age to attend school. The average number of children belonging to the schools is 16,371, which is a general average attendance of 66 per cent. This shows a better percentage of attendance at our Public Schools than is reported in any other city of the country.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, ETC

During the year ending June 30th, 1870, there were reported 766 births; 36 premature births, and 267 still births.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, there were 3,243 deaths in the city of San Francisco; of this number 2,500 died in the twelve wards of the city; 600 died in the public institutions; 104 died from casualties; and 39 committed suicide; 1879 were natives of the the United States; and 1,364 were natives of foreign countries; 2,989 were white; 220 copper; and 34 black; 1,697 were adults; and 1,546 were minors.

The following is the appropriate percentage of deaths to the population: Mortality per day, 8 19-100; mortality per month, 249; mortality per year, 2,939; or per diem one in 1,706; per month one in 575; per year, one in 46 84-100. These figures it is believed will compare favorably with the mortuary statistics of any city in the world of equal population, and prove San Francisco to be a healthy city.

The number of vessels boarded during the year by the Quarantine officer was 518; of which 302 were American; 159 British; 30 German; 22 French; 5 other nations.

THE FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS OF CALIFORNIA.

This is a wide subject—far too wide for the limits of a single article and we can only allude in the briefest shape to some productions which have in most cases been attempted experimentally and successfully. The cultivation of that valuable fibre, the ramie, will in all probability become one of the leading minor interests of the State. A writer in the ALTA states that at Hayward, in Alameda county, three thousand ramie plants are in full growth. The fibre from the mature plant proves to be fully equal to samples received from New Orleans. The climate of California is evidently well adapted to it; and it will certainly produce two crops a year—say two thousand pounds of fibre to the acre, the market value of which is ten cents a pound. The plant is perennial, and its cultivation is easy, especially after the first year. Every root planted sends up a dozen stems, about the thickness of one's finger. By layering them down in the ground when ripe, without entirely separating them from the mother plant, a dozen new plants are obtained, without prejudice to another dozen of stems which the parent root sends up as a second growth. In Louisiana they gather three crops a year, and with irrigation we may do it here. Till lately there was no economic way to dress the fibre. Now there is a complete machine for the purpose, which costs $350 and makes 400 pounds of clean fibre per day. The refuse is of great bulk. It is returned to the soil, which it amply manures. Ramie furnishes a fine fibre of great strength. It interweaves equally well with silk and wool, and it takes the dye as well. The cloth is known as stuff-goods; and it is remarkable for two things, viz: long wear and perpetual gloss. Under the name of China grass, it has long been imported from Asia, and there is an unlimited demand.

The culture of cotton will ere long receive decided attention. It has been stated on the best authority that it can be produced almost anywhere in California; that it can be raised much cheaper here than in what is known as the "Cotton Belt" of the South, and that our soil will yield more per acre. This has been fully tested by one enterprising Californian. "The production of the Merced Valley, by test of Colonel Strong, was 1,650 pounds of seed, equal to 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre. This cotton was classified by the Board of Brokers

of Memphis, Tenn., and pronounced equal to the best Middling Upland of the South, the staple being *finer.*"

Rain in summer, killing frosts and many other drawbacks affect the Southern planter. Colonel Strong, who has now tried the third crop here says that he has as fine cotton as he ever saw, and he is a gentleman perfectly *au fait* on the subject, having cultivated it of old in the Mississippi Valley.

The production of silk in large quantities is an assured fact in the not very distant future. Already, our silk-worms' eggs have a world-wide reputation. The California Silk Culture Co., at Davisville, were thus complimented recently by a French gentleman experienced in the matter: "You have there a model establishment, on an excellent footing; your cocoons of the yellow variety are very fine, and the butterflies very vigorous. They will give you eggs of our best French race—which we are losing each day, and which in every possible way our silk raisers are striving to preserve. Your deposit of eggs this year has been very abundant, and they are of good appearance; but your butterflies have not always spread their eggs equally on the cards, which will be found to be very inconvenient. I attribute this to the very excellent nourishment which the worms have received during their education, for the females too heavy and full of eggs, are too indolent to move about on the cards, and for the same reason, some of their last laying have not been fecundated. I have seen also with great interest, your reeled silk, which is strong, glossy and of firm white color. This silk will rank with the fine Tsatlees and Mybach silks which are exported from China and Japan. I went through your hundred acres of mulberry trees. They are of the best kinds known—Multicaulis, Alba Moretti and grafted—all very vigorous, favored as they are by the alluvial soil on which they are planted. This soil bears a strong resemblance in black color and depth, to the very fertile land of lower Egypt.

The number of mulberry plantations set out in the State, (mainly, it must be admitted, at one time for the purpose of securing the State bounty,) is very large. The thing has now been fairly tested: we have silk manufacturing companies already, and the future of the industry is full of promise.

Of the culture of the Tea plant it is perhaps more difficult to speak. Herr Schnell's experiments near Placerville have been successful, and Californian tea has already been exhibited by the chest-full. This branch ought to pay well with Chinese or Japanese labor. We understand that a Chinese firm contemplates some experiments in this direction.

As regards the production of beet sugar, everything is experimental: the prospects are, however, brilliant. The crop of beets to the acre is larger than in probably any other country on the globe: some assert, moreover, that they are much richer in saccharine matter. Sugar works have been put up at Alvarado and Sacramento, and the industry will be fairly tested ere long.

The culture of cranberries will probably commence soon on our

swamp and tule lands. As the crop is virtually never failing, and so little care is required in the culture it should be very profitable. There is a variety which thrives on high dry soils.

The drying of raisins, figs, and in short the preservation of fruits generally, will command more and more attention. Too little has been done in this direction. In many districts, far from available markets, the fruits rot on the ground, and California can present perhaps the only example of a country where peach-fed hogs are not rarities. The Eastern dried fruit establishments receive more orders than they can fill. Some Californian dried fruits command larger prices in the market than those raised elsewhere. Women and children can easily perform most of the processes connected with the drying, (or even the canning of fruits.) In France much is done with hot-air ovens, but the finest varieties, especially of raisins, are sun-dried.

The production of olive oil, already an industry, may likely enough become with us of as great importance as it is in Italy, etc. The olive thrives magnificently in Southern California, and the fruit could be purchased this year for fifty cents a gallon, at which price it would pay to press them for oil. The manufacture of castor oil has been commenced on a large scale. The Briggs Brothers have started a steam mill at Marysville, and have raised this season (1870) about sixty tons of castor beans. The enterprise promises very well indeed, the demand for the oil being very steady.

We have heard recently, also, of a successful experiment in the manufacture of Poppy Oil.

The cultivation of the Cinchona tree in California has been very strongly recommended by the American Medical Association. From the bark of this tree, as every one knows, quinine is produced. The successful introduction of this valuable tree into India, by the British Government, is a matter of history. The memorial of the above named Society recommended the appointment of a Commission of scientific men to determine the best localities for its growth, "to determine what species may be best transplanted," etc. We understand that the State Board of Agriculture, and the Sacramento Medical Society have pledged themselves to assist such a movement. The native habitat of the cinchona is in the mountain region of South America, from 10 degrees north latitude to 20 degrees south of the equator, and the most esteemed kinds flourish where there is a mean temperature of about 68 degrees, but it has been successfully grown in New Grenada at more moderate temperatures, and where the night temperature occasionally went down to freezing. Dr. Antisell, as far back as 1863, mentioned both the foothills of San Luis Obispo and San Diego, and also the lower slopes of the Sierras, as probably suitable localities. Immediately *below* the altitude at which pines, etc., thrive, probably it will flourish. Here is one more chance for our mountain counties; a successful experiment in this branch of culture means fortune.

It is perhaps not very generally known, that Tobacco is indigenous to California, and that five growers in the San José Valley cultivate

an aggregate of seventy-four acres. One grower in Monterey has raised as many as 40,000 pounds in one season—principally used for washing sheep. Neither are many varieties which have been grown much, if at all, inferior to the best grown elsewhere.

We have merely indicated a few of the more promising openings for the agriculturist or horticulturist of the future. Many subjects, notably that of the culture of forest trees, a point which will become of great importance, we have no space for, as an exhaustive article on the subject, however concisely written, would cover more paper than that in the present little work. But enough has been shown to prove the varied capabilities of our State. Some, indeed most of the above named industries have been tried experimentally, but belong rather to the future than to the present in the list of our resources.

A LECTURER on "the moral sentiments," in Philadelphia, remarked that "the dearest ship in the whole world was 'friendship';" whereupon a young man rose from among the congregation, and stated that he knew another, a dearer ship still, and that was courtship. The young man had once been defendant in a claim for breach of promise of marriage.

A SEASIDE correspondent says that some four weeks ago, as an omnibus dashed up to one of the Long Branch hotels, a lady's hat blew under the wheels and was crushed. Her display of good nature over the accident so struck an English lord that he sought an introduction, and they were shortly engaged to be married. It is now stated that not an omnibus now drives up to a Long Branch hotel but that the ground is so covered with hats that the driver cannot get down until a small boy shovels them into a hand-cart.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great Trans-Continental Railroad, which binds ocean to ocean, has been extensively written up, and the subjoined article has been indited with a practical view only. The benefits accruing from the completion of the road, and in fact of railroads in general, do not need to be pointed out to the American reader, who sees in them much of the making of the States through which they pass. But this road is of more or less interest to the whole world. The China business passing over it is already considerable: the Australian will be eventually much greater; in fact, the whole Pacific will become more or less subsidiary to it. The importance of the Australian and New Zealand trade in particular cannot be overestimated. The following

tables will show what it is worth, any business man will see that we can secure a large proportion of it, which *must* pass over the railroad.

PASSAGE MONEY ACTUALLY PAID IN 1869.

From Australia to San Francisco,	$ 142,500
Honolulu to San Francisco,	43,425
Society Islands to San Francisco,	2,342
England and Australia,	5,544,000
Total	$5,732,267

A large number of the passengers included in the first three lines, it will be understood, were bound for England, or *vice versa*, and for the East.

IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIAN COLONIES IN 1869.

New South Wales,	$48,127,930
Victoria,	64,876,965
Queensland,	12,350,000
South Australia,	12,531,960
Western Australia,	2,913,462
Tasmania,	4,281,740
New Zealand,	35,123,370
Total	$180,205,427

Quite a large proportion of the above imports could be sent from the United States, as cheaply as from England from whence they were chiefly derived. Many goods of value, manufactured in England, can be profitably sent *via* our route, and over our railroad; and hundreds of American specialties, principally manufactured in the East—labor-saving machines, useful inventions, machinery, especially agricultural machinery, American hardware, etc., etc., will, we are assured, now that the Australian steamship line is established, be forwarded over it in large quantities.

A guide book is in preparation at the *Alta California* office to be known as the *Alta California, Pacific Coast and Trans-Continental Guide*, which will contain a vast amount of information both regarding this coast, and the country traversed by the raiload. It will be got up in the most attractive form, embellished with views of the various places of note on the Great Trans-Continental Railroad, and having a minutely detailed account of all the cities, towns, and other objects of interest along the line of travel, and nothing at all calculated to render it indispensable to travelers will be omitted. To this work we refer our readers with confidence. It will be ready before January 1st, 1871. Large editions will be forwarded to Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

Now that the great overland road has been long finished, speculations are out of place in regard to future trans-continental lines. We shall in course of time have many, and the feats accomplished during the building of the existing line may be greatly exceeded. The Central Pacific Railroad Company in making their way through the Sierra Nevadas encountered certainly difficulties which might make the boldest quail, but the locomotive now regularly awakes the echoes of that grand mountain chain, and art is triumphant over nature. The greatest feats ever performed in railroad construction mark the history of both the Union and Central Pacific roads: seven and a-half

miles of track were laid in one day by the Union Pacific people, who were beat by the Central Pacific folks who laid ten miles of track. The roads are on the whole excellent. All travelers, however, give the preference to our end of the route, *i. e.*, the 880 miles through California, Nevada and Utah built by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, on which the work is as substantial as on the best European lines. It is impossible for us to give any details descriptive of the route. Whether the traveler is bound on business or pleasure, he will find the C. P. R. R., the great artery of the country, and from it can make trips in all directions. A little further on will be found a table of stations on the road with the stages making connections for various points. Whether the grand scenery of the Yosemite, or the Sierras, the mountain lakes, two "Big Tree" groves, the mines, or the quieter agricultural districts, the list which we subjoin will be found to indicate the station at which the traveler should alight, and where he will find his stage ready and waiting for a start. The through time to New York is now about 6 days 20 hours, but slight changes may be made at any time. The foreign traveler who is not familiar with the American railroad system of to-day, may be strongly recommended to take a berth in one of the Silver Palace or Pullman sleeping cars, where he can not merely enjoy rest by night, but exclusive accommodations during the day. The extra expense for the whole journey to New York is now very trifling.

HOW BOTH RAILROADS WERE AIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The subsidy in lands granted by the Government of the United States to the roads, was every alternate section of land for 20 miles on each side of the road, or 20 sections, equaling 12,800 acres for each mile of the road. The road from Omaha to Sacramento is 1,774 miles long. This gives the Company 22,707,200 acres, divided as follows: Union Pacific, 13,875,200; Central Pacific, 8,832,000. Government, in addition, agreed to issue its thirty-year six per cent bonds in aid of the work, graduated as follows: For the plains portion of the road, $16,000 per mile; for the next most difficult portion, $32,000 per mile; for the mountainous portion, $48,000 per mile.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company built 523 miles, for which they received $16,000 per mile; 408 miles at $32,000 per mile; 150 miles at $48,000 per miles—making a total of $28,456,000.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company built 12 miles at $16,000 per mile; 522 miles at $32,000 per mile; 156 miles at $48,000 per mile—making a total of $24,386,000.

The total subsidies for both roads amount to $52,840,000. Government also guaranteed the interest on the Companies' first mortgage-bonds to an equal amount.

Principal Offices of the C. P. R. R.—415 California street, San Francisco; 56 and 58 K street, Sacramento; 54 William street, New York City; 303 Broadway, New York City.

The President is Leland Stanford, Esq.,; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. P. Huntingdon and Charles Crocker.

STATIONS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Distances from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO.	MILES.
Oakland Wharf	3
Oakland	6
Brooklyn	8
Simpson's	11
San Leandro	15
Decoto	26
Niles, (Junction for San Jose Branch,)	29
Pleasanton	41
Livermore	47
Midway	63
Ellis	69
Banta, (daily stages for Mahoney's, 31; Hill's Ferry, 41, and Antioch, 36 miles.)	74
Lathrop, (Junction of Visalia Division, C. P. R. R., now building	81
STOCKTON—Refreshment Station.—(Daily stages leave for Murphy's, 61: Big Trees, 71; Mariposa, 100; Coultervillo, 74; Yosemite, 100; Columbia, 69, and Silver Mountain, 111 miles)	91
Mokelumne, (daily stages leave for Lockford 7; Camanche, 18; Campo Seco, 23, and San Andreas, 35 miles)	103
Galt, (daily stages leave for Iono City, 22; Jackson, 34; Sutter Creek, 34; Mokelumno Hill, 39, and Calaveras Big Trees, 71 miles)	112
McConnel's	119
Elk Grove	123
Brighton	133
SACRAMENTO—Refreshment Station. (Connections with Folsom and Shingle Springs via the Sacramento Valley R. R. From Folsom, stages for Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, Greenwood Valley and Coloma. Shingle Springs, with stages for El Dorado, Diamond Springs, Placerville, Georgetown and Coloma)	138
American River Bridge	141
Arcade	146
Junction.—Eating Station E, b'd trains. (Junction of Oregon Branch of the C. P. R. R. for Marysville and Chico. At Marysville, for Orovillo via Marysville and Oroville R. R. At Marysville, for Downieville, by stage, 65 miles: for N'th San Juan, by stage, 38 miles: fr'm Chico for Portland, Oregon, by stage, 630 ms.	156
Rocklin	160
Pino	162
Newcastle	169
Auburn, (Stages for Coloma, 19 miles, and Michigan Bluffs, 30 miles	174
Clipper Gap	180
COLFAX—Station for meals W. bound trains.—Stage, for Grass Valley, 13: Nevada, 17, and North San Juan, 29 miles.	192
Cape Horn	196
Gold Run	202
Dutch Flat, (stage for Nevada, 17 miles.	205
Alta—Station for meals E. bound trains.	207
Blue Canyon	210
Emigrant Gap	222
Cisco	230
Cascade	237
Summit	243
TRUCKEE—(Stages for Lake Tahoe, 14; Donner Lake, 2; Sierraville, 30, and Loyalton, 33 miles	258
Boca	266
State Line	276
Verdi	282
RENO—(Stages for Virginia City, 21; Carson City, 32, and Washoe, 17 miles	292
Camp 37	300
Clark's	312
WADSWORTH	327
Hot Springs	346
White Plains	361
Brown's	373
Granite Point	379
Lovelock's	389
Oreana	400
Rye Patch	411
Humboldt—Station for meals E. and W. bound trains	422
Mill City—(Daily stago to Unionville, 20 miles	434
Raspberry	441
Roso Creek	451
WINNEMUCCA—(Stages for Camp McDermott, 81 miles; Owyhee Ferry, 150, and Silver City, 2 6 miles	462
Golconda	479
Iron Point	490
Stono House	503
BATTLE MOUNTAIN—Station for meals. E. and W. bound trains. (Stage to Austin, 96 miles.)	522
Argenta	534
Shoshono	545
Be-o-wa-we	555
Palisade	573
CARLIN	583
Moleen	594
ELKO—Station for meals E. and W. b'd trains. (Stago to Hamilton, 12); Cope, 85; Silver City, 186, and Boise City, 241 miles	606
Osino	616
Peko	626
Halleck	639
Deeth	642
Pulasco	655
Wells	663
Moore's	669
Independence	677
Otego	686
Pequop	689
TOANO	699
Coray	716
Montello	715
Toccma	725
Lucin	734
Terrace	758
Matlin	774
KELTON—(Stages to Boise City, 235; Baker City, 380; Uniontown, 415, and Umatilla, 534 miles	790
Monument	807
Lako	812
Promontory	838
Corinne	857
Brigham	866
OGDEN—Eating Station E. and W. b'd trains. (Connection with U. C. R. R. for Salt Lake City; distance 37 miles.)	881

For obvious reasons we shall not include a full table of fares in this place. Slight changes are, of course, liable to be made. We propose however, for the benefit of business men and tourists who may refer to this little work, to name the present first-class passenger rates from San Francisco to leading points on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Main Line.

SAN FRANCISCO to—			SAN FRANCISCO to—	
Stockton	(Gold.)	$2 00	Battle Mount	32 00
Sacramento		2 50	Carlin	37 00
Auburn		4 50	Elko	38 75
Colfax		5 75	Toano	45 50
Truckee		12 50	Kelton	50 00
Reno		15 25	Corinne	52 00
Wadsworth		17 75	Ogden	53 00
Winnemucca		28 00	(Ogden to Salt Lake City via. U. C. Railroad)	2 00

California and Oregon Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO to—			SAN FRANCISCO to—	
Marysville		$4 00	Chico	37 00
			(From Chico to Portland by stage)	40 00

San Jose Branch.

SAN FRANCISCO to—			SAN FRANCISCO to—	
Warm Springs		$2 00	San Jose	$2 00

U. P. R. R. and Connecting Lines.

SAN FRANCISCO to—			SAN FRANCISCO to—	
Cheyenne	(Currency).	$ 84 00	Boston	$133 00
Omaha		100 00	Boston via New York	134 00
Quincy		115 00	Pittsburg	132 00
CHICAGO		118 00	Philadelphia	134 50
Keokuk		113 35	Baltimore	135 75
Peoria		116 8	Washington	135 50
Detroit		126 5	ST. LOUIS	118 00
Niagara Falls		133 50	Indianapolis	125 10
Montreal		133 50	Cincinnati	129 45
Cleveland		129 0	Louisville	129 00
Buffalo		133 5	Memphis	138 25
Albany		11[illegible]0	Mobile	138 50
NEW YORK		136 00	NEW ORLEANS	150 00

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The first steps toward the formation of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, were taken in December, 1852, and on the 1st of January, of the following year, the first election of officers took place. Soon after this, the nucleus for the present library of 30,000 volumes was obtained in the purchase of the valuable private library of Brigadier-General Hitchcock, U. S. A. On the 1st of February, 1853, the rooms of the Association were opened in the California Exchange, at the corner of Clay and Kearny streets. During the seventeen years of its existence, the Library has occupied four localities, In consequence of the rapid growth of the city southward, the Association removed to the corner of Bush and Montgomery streets, a very

central position, in 1860. In 1863 the Association was re-incorporated. In 1865, a building fund was organized, by which a sum of $20,000 was raised. The lot on Bush street worth $50,000, now covered by the present three-story brick building, was obtained in 1866, and the corner stone laid at the end of the following year. The splendid building, furniture, fittings and lot, cost $237,000. Unfortunately the managers had launched out too liberally, and the amount received from subscriptions and donations had by no means kept pace with the expenditure. Dull times ensued, the building was heavily mortgaged, and the end of the whole affair was that the Association found itself in 1870, in debt to the tune of about $300,000, with little chance of reducing this large sum, except by the proceeds of an occasional lecture or theatrical performance. Even the Grand Camilla Urso Concerts last February, realized only about $20,000, and it became evident that some decided means must be taken to stave off the impending bankruptcy. By a special Act of the Legislature, three lotteries or Gift Concerts for the purpose were permitted, although such are against the laws of the State. The managers organized a great Million Dollar Lottery, half of which was to be returned in prizes, and the conduct of which, to its termination on October 31st, gave general satisfaction, and not merely the total indebtedness on the building etc. was paid; over $50,000 remained for the purchase of books, etc., and the general improvement of the institution.

The officers of the Association are R. B. Swain, President; W. H. L. Barnes, Vice President; T. R. Hayes, Recording Secretary; D. Wilder, Corresponding Secretary; W. C. Ralston, Treasurer; W. G. Badger, J. M. McNulty, A. M. Ebbets, W. E. Wood, F. B. Reynolds, A. P. Elfelt, I. Wormser, W. Ashburner, and S. Hubbard, Trustees. A. Stebbins, Chief Librarian.

Any person may become a member of the Association by signing the Constitution; paying an initiation fee of two dollars, and regular dues at the rate of three dollars per quarter, in advance. His membership shall continue so long as his dues are regularly paid.

If the dues of any member remain unpaid for the term of three months, he shall not be allowed to vote on any question before the Association, nor at the election of officers, nor take any books from the Library; and if for six months, his privileges and rights of membership shall be forfeited, unless notice be previously given to the Librarian of intended absence, in which case no dues shall be required during said absence.

Persons may be elected honorary members by the Board of Trustees, and such persons shall be entitled to all the privileges of regular membership, excepting the right to vote and hold office.

Any person may become a life member on paying to the Association the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall constitute him a regular member, with full privileges, and without liability for any stated dues.

There is some probability that the monthly dues may be reduced shortly, and the benefits of the institution thereby extended.

CENSUS OF THE TOWNS OF CALIFORNIA.

The following table of the population of the towns of California is taken from the Federal Census returns:

PLACES.	POPULATION.	PLACES.	POPULATION.
San Francisco	150351	Havilah	439
Sacramento	16298	Monterey City	1112
Stockton City	10033	Oakland	11101
San Jose City	9091	Alameda	1557
Ukiah	965	San Diego City	2300
Petaluma	2868	Susanville	640
Santa Rosa	2901	Colusa	1051
Sonora	2498	Jackson	2411
Columbia	2200	Lakeport	297
Santa Clara	3470	Visalia	913
Marysville	4375	Tehama	163
Benicia	1660	Red Bluff	920
Vallejo	6392	Knight's Ferry	850
San Bernardino	3060	Chico	2718
Placerville	1562	Quincy	640
Los Angeles City	5614	Independence	400
Anaheim	565	Gilroy	1758
Grass Valley	7066	San Rafael	831
Yuba City	999		

THE Census returns for the State have not yet been published in full. It is believed that the population will not exceed 550,000.

TIDE LAND RECLAMATION.

The various efforts being made for the reclamation of the tide lands at the mouth of the San Joaquin, at points around the Bay, etc, are among the most important works ever undertaken in California. The soil of these more or less overflowed islands and lands has been accumulating for ages, and is rich beyond comparison. The largest of the associations organized for the purpose of reclaiming these islands, both in the amount of land owned by it, and regarding the work already done is the Tide Land Reclamation Company, whose President is Mr. George D. Roberts. This Company recently sold one large island (Twitchell Island) to the Kentucky Company, who have already sown five hundred acres of Timothy grass, and after the beginning of the rainy season will sow the balance of the island in wheat and barley. Next year the cultivation of the English walnut, cranberries, strawberries, raspberries; also, the castor bean, rice, ramie, etc., will be thoroughly tested on these reclaimed lands. We believe that the Tide Land Reclamation Company intends in general to lease, rather than sell its lands, which, being so accessible to our market,

must become the most valuable in the State Everything will grow on these "Floral Islands" as they have not been inaptly called, from the wealth of flowers and vegetation, by which they are while in a state of nature naturally covered. The depth of rich soil—river mud—will render the use of manure unnecessary at any future time whatever. There are not less than half a million acres of these submerged islands. Rice and sugar-cane, grain, hay, ramie, beets, madder, and any vegetable whatever, fruits of every variety, table grapes especially, will undoubtedly thrive as they thrive no where else. They have been recommended for forest tree culture. They are admirably adapted for stock and dairy farms. Should drought visit our land, the Floral Islands will still be green and fresh, and can be irrigated to any extent. We are informed by Captain Walker, of the Tide Land Reclamation Company, that the Company intends to organize all their land in Swamp Land Districts before the 1st of January, 1871, and during the next twelve months many thousands of acres of their best lands will be ready for the cultivator, etc. In Contra Costa a district has been organized comprising twenty-one thousand acres, and fronting on the west side of Old River about twenty miles. The works have been commenced and will be prosecuted vigorously until the reclamation is completed. The Yolo and Colusa Swamp Land Company, owning valuable lands along the Sacramento River, has entered into the work of reclamation seriously. The Company undertakes to build a mammoth levee along the west bank of the Sacramento River, from Knight's Landing to Colusa. The levee will be forty-two miles in length, and will probably reclaim 100,000 acres. The cost of reclaiming these lands is usually about $5 an acre: the lands are purchased of the State at $1 25 per acre, which amount is refunded whenever they are satisfactorily reclaimed. When so reclaimed, they are worth $20, or $25 per acre, and will be worth double or treble those prices in a few years.

At the southern end of the Bay of San Francisco over 10,000 acres of land have been reclaimed by private owners. These lands immediately skirting the Bay (in the vicinity of the Mission San Jose) are watered by numerous creeks and streams from the mountains, Cayota, Guadaloupe, Penitentiary and Alameda Creeks, etc. The levees raised around these lands are 12 feet wide at base, 8 feet on top and are 3 feet high. One private owner at the Mission San Jose owns 21,000 acres of these marsh lands. They have been tested, and found good for almost any agricultural developments whatever. Artesian wells strike water at 50 to 200 feet.

CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

This institution was organized on the 27th of April, 1868, its objects being to provide employment for labor and furnishing strictly reliable information to all classes of immigrants. When first put in operation, it was supported by voluntary contributions from our citizens, and has

conferred a deal of good to those seeking employment, as well as to those desirous of help. By an Act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, the sum of $500 per month was appropriated for two years out of the General Fund of the State, for the relief and support of the Exchange. This appropriation was made on the express condition that the benefits of the Exchange shall be open and free to all persons (male and female), except Mongolians, seeking employment or information through its agency.

To give an idea of the work accomplished by the Exchange, we give a list of the principal mechanics ordered and employed from April 27, 1868, until September 30, 1870:

TRADE.	Ordered.	Employed.	WAGES OFFERED.
Bakers	92	73	$30@40 ₹ month and found.
Blacksmiths	531	408	$2.50@4.00 ₹ day.
Boot and shoemakers	213	130	$30@50 ₹ month; mostly piece work.
Bricklayers	185	113	$4@5 ₹ day.
Butchers	74	65	$30@45 ₹ month, and found.
Coal-miners	42	36	$1.60@$1.80 ₹ ton.
Cooks	1015	764	$20@70 ₹ month, according to ability.
Cabinet-makers	158	112	$2.50@3.50 ₹ day; mostly piece work.
Carpenters	1943	1743	$3@4 ₹ day, 10 hours; eight-hour system dying out.
Farm laborers	2869	2209	$25@30 ₹ month and found, in winter; $40@45 ₹ month in harvest.
Foundrymen	30	18	$1.50@2.75 ₹ day.
Gardeners	424	314	$25@30 ₹ month, and found.
Generally useful	273	187	$25@30 ₹ month, and found.
Harness-makers	72	39	$35@50 ₹ month, and found.
Horse-shoers	37	24	$2.50@3.00 ₹ day.
Laborers	6250	5353	$1.50@2.00 ₹ day, or $25@30 ₹ month and found.
Lumbermen	824	346	$30 ₹ month, and found.
Masons	74	58	$4@5 ₹ day.
Milkers and dairymen	487	282	$30@40 ₹ month, and found.
Miners	952	514	$[illegible] ₹ month, and found; $2.50@3.00 ₹ day.
Painters	335	248	$2.50@3.50 ₹ day.
Stone-cutters	14	12	$4@5 ₹ day.
Sheep-shearers	111	70	5@6 cents ₹ head.
Shepherds	105	80	$25@30 ₹ month, and found.
Teamsters	647	560	$20@50 ₹ month, and found.
Tinsmiths	84	71	$2.50@3.50 ₹ day.
Wheelwrights and Wagon-makers	214	107	$3@4 ₹ day.
Waiters	545	398	$20@35 ₹ month, and found.
Wood-choppers	1465	1003	$30 ₹ month, and found; $1.25@2.25 ₹ cord.

Since the opening of the Exchange, from April 27, 1868, to September 30, 1870, 18,298 men and 7,321 women have been employed—in all, 25,619 persons.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

TRUSTEES (ex officio).

His Excellency H. H. Haight.....Governor of California
His Honor Thomas H. Selby.....Mayor of San Francisco
R. B. Swain.....President Chamber of Commerce
A. S. Hallidie.....President Mechanics' Institute
W. Lane Booker.....President British Benevolent Association
H. T. Helmke.....President German Benevolent Association
C. Meyers.....President First Hebrew Benevolent Association
A. L. Nolfi.....President French Benevolent Association
Wm. O'Connell.....President Irish-American Benevolent Association
D. Porter.....President St. Andrews' Society

C. Christianssen.....President Scandinavian Society
J. R. Kelly.....President St. Joseph's Society, St. Mary's Cathedral
H. B. Forrester.....President Masonic Board of Relief

TRUSTEES (active).

Ira P. Rankin, President,
C. V. Gillespie, Vice President,
Charles E. McLane, Treasurer.
J. B. Roberts,
S. F. Butterworth,
I. Friedlander,
Eugene L. Sullivan,
John White, Secretary.

A. Techandclaar, Superintendent Male Department; Mrs. A. L. P. Bidleman, Matron Female Department.

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

Between the United States and New Zealand.

The announcement is made by Joseph H. Blackfair, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, by order of the Postmaster-General, that a Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Colonial Government of New Zealand, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of Colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation as shall hereafter be established. This Convention will be carried into operation on the 1st of December, 1870, and establishes an international letter postage of twelve cents (sixpence) per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory, and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charge in the other.

Letters posted unpaid, or prepaid any amount less than one full single rate of postage, cannot be forwarded. But insufficiently paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded charged with the difference. Each country is to collect its own postage, only on printed matter of all kinds, whether sent or received, at the following rates, viz: United States postage on newspapers is fixed at two cents each, and on all other articles of printed matter four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received.

The New Zealand postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, sent to or received from the United States, are the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that Colony. Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets of the correspondence in closed mails, which the New Zealand post office may desire to transmit, by way of the United States, to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. And it is also provided that prepaid letters from foreign countries, received and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand, shall be delivered in said Colony free of all charges whatsoever; and that letters received in New Zealand from the United States, addressed to New South Wales or Australia, will be forwarded to their destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to a correspondence originating in New Zealand and addressed to those

Colonies. New York, Boston and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to or received from New Zealand, under the provisions of this Convention. The mail packets of the Colonial line, plying between San Francisco and New Zealand, make their departures from San Francisco regularly on the 10th of each month. In addition to this convention it may be remarked that the establishment of a direct line of steamers between San Francisco and New Zealand brings the British mails to Australia and the other colonies in Oceanica quicker than by way of the Suez Canal, and, therefore, the British post office avails itself of these advantages to forward its closed mails from and to these Colonies by way of the United States.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTE.

This is one of the noble charities fostered at the expense of the State. It is an institution for the education of the deaf, blind and dumb. It is free to all deaf and blind whose parents reside in this State. All deaf or blind persons between six and twenty-five years of age, that are not mentally or physically incapacitated to receive an education, and who are free from disease, whose parents or guardians reside on the Pacific Coast, beyond the limits of the State, may receive the benefits of the institution on payment of $350 annually, which sum is paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of the institution. The Act creating this institution provides for a Board of five Directors, elected by the Legislature, who have the entire control and management in their hands. About four miles from the city of Oakland is the site of the institution, consisting of 130 acres of fine land, on which fine buildings, with all the modern improvements, have been erected. It is now in a prosperous condition, and the inmates are well cared for. The annual exhibitions given by the pupils show a marked degree of proficiency, reflecting credit on the instructors. Professor W. Wilkinson, A. M., is the Principal and chief executive officer of the institution.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

In June, 1866, a number of the leading mercantile houses of this city formed an Association to be known as the "Merchants' Exchange Association"—its objects being for the purposes of trade and commerce. The Association has built on California street a large three story and basement brick building, at a cost of nearly $200,000, which stands an ornament and monument to the mercantile community. All desirable information of the state of the markets in all quarters of the globe can be readily obtained here. The arrival and departure of all vessels is telegraphed from all parts, and immediately posted up. Copies of all the leading papers in the country are always on file. The following is a list of officers: President, Thomas H. Selby; Secretary, Joseph A. Coolidge; Trustees, R. G. Sneath, Albert Dibblee, David Stern, J. B. E. Cavallier, R. B. Swain.

THE NEW VINE DISEASE IN FRANCE.

The following, bearing reference to the new vine disease in France, will be read with interest by our viniculturists, who, in California, have as yet experienced no such troubles:

Certain premonitory instances of the malady, it is said, were noted in 1860 and 1867, but it was not until the summer of 1869 (a season, it will be remembered, of remarkable heat, following up a severe winter) that the evil assumed proportions, the magnitude of which has been increasing ever since. At present it is confined to two districts—the valley of the Rhone and the department of Gironde. In the latter the damage is of limited extent. The Medoc country has escaped altogether, but in the former the results have been truly deplorable. The crops have been reduced to one-tenth of the average of former years. On the right bank certain districts have hitherto escaped; but on the left, which possesses a different geographical conformation, wide plains and valleys, watered by numerous streams, the disease has been almost universal. But of the 60,000 acres in Vaucluse, 20,000 have been utterly ruined. Many proprietors, including some of the most skillful, the prize growers of these districts, have been compelled to abandon the culture within the last twelve months. Around Boquemard and in Le Gard entire vineyards have been grubbed up, and the sticks sold as fuel, at 4d. per cwt. (82c. per 100 kilos). It is a curious fact that the greater the distance from the banks of the streams, the less severe the ravages appear to be. Everywhere the symptoms are identically the same—healthy plants die off suddenly without any apparent cause, the stem turns black, the leaf fades and drops off, and close examination shows that the root is rotten throughout. The whole of a vineyard is not attacked at once; the disease appears to establish itself in a number of independent centres, from whence it radiates rapidly in all directions, until the entire area is infected.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

This Society was organized in 1855, and reincorporated in August, 1870, under an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Mechanics' Institute, and other kindred protective associations," approved March 31, 1866. The designs and objects of this Association are to cultivate a social feeling of friendship and the mutual improvement of its members; the dissemination of information and useful knowledge, by the establishment of a library of circulation and reference, a museum and reading room; the formation of classes and delivery of lectures for tuition; the collection of a cabinet, scientific apparatus, works of art, the purchase of property and erection of buildings for the requirements of the Institute, and for any scientific, mechanical and literary purpose.

The Institute now numbers about 1,200 members. It has a fine

three-story brick building on Post street. It has a library of 17,000 volumes, lecture, reading and chess rooms.

On the second Tuesday of August, 1871, an Industrial Exhibition will be commenced at the Mechanics' Pavilion, under the auspices of the Institute. Contributions will be expected from Australia, China, Japan and Mexico.

Following is a list of officers:

A. S. Hallidie.....President | H. L. Davis.....Treasurer
C. R. Steiger.....Vice President | H. C. Kibbe.....Corresponding Secretary
George Pardy, Recording Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George Spaulding,	David Kerr,	James Moffit,
Howard Chapman,	J. O. Hanscom,	B. P. Brunner,
Charles E. Hopps,	Robert Ewing,	John Roach.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.

OFFICERS.—Commodore, Platt; Vice-Commodore, Eckley; Secretary, Davis.

Yachts owned by members: The *Peerless*, Richard Ogden, Esq.; *Lotus*, Captain Moodie; *Emerald* and *Harvest Queen*, Vice-Commodore Eckley; *Startled Fawn*, Messrs. Hanna, Noreross and others; *Viking*, Captain Riley; *Raven*, —— Howard, Esq.

The Club's building is situated on Long Bridge. Any citizen can become a member, if duly elected according to the rules. The name of the person desiring membership has to be introduced by a member, laid over one week, and then put to the vote. One black ball excludes.

CENSUS RETURNS OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR 1870.

WARDS.	WHITES.		PROPERTY.		CHINESE.		COLORED.	
	Male.	Fem.	Real.	Personal.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
First Ward	7,187	3,259	$7,461,300	$7,407,900	203	2	68	9
Second Ward	5,868	5,500	1[illegible],959,825	5,005,275	3[illegible]6	8	76	61
Third Ward	1,966	543	4,193,500	3,154,695	545	16	5	1
Fourth Ward	6,358	5,314	7,913,500	7,396,650	3,898	1,593	229	100
Fifth Ward	2,111	679	1,849,500	7,172,690	50		2	1
Sixth Ward	3,192	3,058	20,619,550	11,766,575	2,510	391	101	119
Seventh Ward, 1st Precinct	3,087	2,395	1,695,050	775,116	107	2	4	5
Seventh Ward, 2d Precinct	2,697	2,100	6,667,250	4,115,630	70		3	
Eighth Ward, 1st Precinct	3,875	3,2[illegible]2	16,062,3[illegible]0	11,676,735	203		31	17
Eighth Ward, 2d Precinct	4,293	4,[illegible]18	13,662,[illegible]10	6,109,150	198	2	16	22
Ninth Ward	5,480	5,034	11,011,605	5,980,900	211	5	21	23
Tenth Ward, 1st Precinct	2,814	2,304	6,603,810	4,[illegible]58,555	75		4	4
Tenth Ward, 2d Precinct	2,302	2,158	3,435,215	2,031,240	51	1	14	14
Tenth Ward, 3d Precinct	3,071	2,886	5,170,780	2,081,059	89		3	7
Tenth Ward, 4th Precinct	3,264	3,202	3,334,176	802,965	60			
Eleventh Ward, 1st Prec't	4,962	4,604	7,978,8[illegible]0	3,930,680	409	2	6	
Eleventh Ward, 2d Prec't	4,787	3,530	11,892,700	5,206,865	203	10	18	5
Eleventh Ward, 3d Prec't	1,307	1,259	3,[illegible]08,550	1,276,315	129	5		1
Eleventh Ward, 4th Prec't	618	511	3,711,720	316,903	27		7	8
Twelfth Ward, 1st Precinct	2,433	1,930	4,240,430	1,[illegible]39,115	173		9	5
Twelfth Ward, 2d Precinct	4,214	3,766	10,893,020	5,323,708	112		6	1
Totals	75,224	61,577	$165,239,771	$97,796,741	9,777	2,030	626	468

TIME TABLE OF THE WORLD.

Time of day at various places when it is twelve o'clock, noon, at San Francisco.

A. M.	H.	M.	S.	P. M.	H.	M.	S.
Astoria, Oregon	11	54	12	Lima, Peru	5	1	36
Canton, China	3	43	00	London, England	8	9	31
Pekin, China	3	56	00	Los Angeles, California	12	16	30
Shanghai, China	4	12	40	Louisville, Kentucky	2	37	4
Yedo, Japan	5	30	00	Mexico, Mexico	1	33	44
Yreka, California	11	59	30	Montreal, Canada	3	15	44
P. M.				New Orleans, Louisiana	2	9	40
Acapulco, Mexico	1	26	28	New York City	3	14	00
Aspinwall, Isthmus	2	50	40	Nevada, California	12	5	15
Boston, Massachusetts	3	25	48	Oregon City, Oregon	12	0	40
Charleston, S. C	2	50	40	Panama, Isthmus	2	52	40
Chicago, Illinois	2	19	44	Paris, France	8	18	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	32	16	Philadelphia, Penn	3	9	22
Detroit, Michigan	2	38	12	Placerville, California	12	6	18
Eastport, Maine	3	42	00	Portland, Maine	4	29	8
Fort Yuma, California	12	31	18	Sacramento, California	12	3	58
Galveston, Texas	1	59	32	Santa Fe, New Mexico	12	55	44
Geneva, Switzerland	8	32	42	St. Louis, Missouri	2	9	4
Gibralter, Spain	7	48	44	St. Petersburg	10	11	20
Great Salt Lake City	12	41	40	Toronto, Canada	2	53	00
Havana, Cuba	2	41	00	Washington, D. C	3	3	00

THE WINE BUSINESS.

Every year makes it more and more apparent that California is to be the great wine producing State of the Union. It is next door to impossible to furnish reliable statistics in regard to the annual yield. The best authorities set it down at something close on 5,000,000 gallons per year. Prices in some directions have advanced, and the general condition of the business is satisfactory. At the Horticultural Fair at the Pavilion last fall, a committee appointed for the purpose recommended the award of diplomas to no less than sixteen associations and private growers. The future of this industry is practically unlimited, while a large proportion of the very best lands suited to the culture—those of the foot-hills of Placer, El Dorado, and Tuolumne counties—are still available at low prices. Mr. Reed, the President of the State Agricultural Society, in his annual address at Sacramento, testified to the fact that there is, on the western slope of the Sierras, a strip of land twenty by at least a hundred miles, a large portion of which has been surveyed, and can be obtained from the Government and Central Pacific Railroad Company for $1 25 to $2 50 per acre.

We have ourselves the most unlimited belief in the future of this industry, and feel sure that the time will come when there will be infinitely more discrimination in the classification of these wines, and

by consequence a great difference in the prices obtained. Some wines will be cheaper than they now are: others will be worth more per bottle than they now are per gallon. The production of fine brandy is certainly, according to appearances, in the dim and distant future, but it will be made some day.

The manufacture of wine vinegar has been established on a large scale in this city, and is increasing in importance. The wine vinegar works of D. R. Provost & Co., on Market street, near the San Jose Railroad-station, now make 1,000 gallons per day by the quick process, and the annual production is about 250,000 gallons. The importation of Eastern vinegar has nearly ceased, and Mr. Provost is about to send some of his vinegar to New York, where they use the whiskey vinegar, which lacks flavor, and the cider vinegar, which is inferior in strength and dear in price. Much of the stuff called cider vinegar is whiskey vinegar flavored by letting it stand on dried apples. The total consumption of San Francisco, and of those places which purchase vinegar here, amounts to 2,500 or 3,000 gallons daily. The concentrated wine vinegar made by Mr. Provost is probably the very finest in the world. As an after result, we shall have fine pickles, having all the vegetables, etc., we can seed for the purpose. Such are already made by Messrs. Ward & Co., (adjoining Provost's vinegar works) and by other houses.

The most profitable branch of wine making will undoubtedly be the manufacture of champagne. Just now, owing to the war, we have an opportunity of introducing our brands into the Eastern markets, as the stocks have got low, and prices have been enhanced. The Buena Vista Company of Sonoma, which, we believe, first introduced its manufacture into the State, is constantly turning out a really superior article, besides having an immense stock of the finest white and red wines. This company owns some 5,000 acres of land in Sonoma, and has a thriving vineyard, second in size to no other in the United States, if, indeed, in the world. The champagne manufacturers of France are among its commercial princes, and we believe that this manufacture is destined to add one leading item of wealth to our resources. There are several reasons why it should be an important branch of wine making. The drinking of still wines in the United States is for the most part an acquired taste, and does not seem to come very naturally to the ordinary run of people; but all, can, appreciate a glass of sparkling wine. There are many little niceties required to be observed in its manufacture, but the comparatively large price obtainable will leave a large margin of profit. We believe that ten years from now we shall have a very large number of firms engaged here in this business.

AMERICAN SPECIALTIES FOR AUSTRALIA.*

In the ordinary run of business, Australia probably needs as few of our productions as we do of hers. We may sell on occasions our wheat to her, as we take some of her excellent coal. She has, how-

ever, all the fruit, and wine and wool that she can want. We cannot hope to compete with English and other European goods, as a rule, except in certain directions, as for example, American watches, which are both good and cheap; American breech-loading and other rifles and revolvers, which even when highly finished are frequently cheaper than the corresponding English goods. But there is an undoubtedly large opening in the introduction of genuine American specialties—a title which covers a very large field. Labor-saving machines of all kinds, ranging from the little inventions used commonly in the household, to those of every trade and manufacture. American hardware—our axes in particular are celebrated all over the world, and are well known in Australia. Agricultural machinery and implements, and ,in a word, nearly all that is distinctly and purely of American invention will be valued in a country, the needs of which are not much unlike our own. Of course, many of these inventions have been introduced into Australia, as into England, but only very partially, and there are scores of our minor specialties which are absolutely unknown. It is impossible for a writer—always more or less of a theorist—to particularize those which are best adapted; the good sense of every man engaged in these particular lines of business will enable him to judge which are the most suitable; but now that the steamship line is established, it is very easy for any business man to find out. Not merely from our own conviction, but from those of many practical men with whom we have conversed, we are persuaded that a very large opening exists in the introduction of our specialties to the Australia and New Zealand markets.

* From the NEWS OF THE WORLD, a paper specially prepared in the ALTA CALIFORNIA office for transmission to New Zealand and Australia. This journal contains the latest and fullest telegrams, special market reports telegraphed at considerable expense from London and New York, at the latest moment before the departure of the steamer, and a variety of original articles specially interesting in the Colonies.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

MESSRS. JAS. G. STEELE AND CO., Chemists and Apothecaries, 521 Montgomery street, have a great reputation for the purity of their drugs, and the accuracy with which prescriptions are made up. They are themselves, direct importers of Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Toilet Articles, Perfumery and Brushes, the Genuine Farina Cologne, Lubin's Extracts, Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap, etc. They are the proprietors of the following preparations: Florentine Tooth Wash; Saponaceous Tooth Powder; Dr. Younger's Tooth Wash (Dew of Roses); Crystal Tooth Powder; Anodyne Plaster; Devine's Pitch Lozenges; Aurantine; Oriental Perfume for the Handkerchief; Eglantine for the Handkerchief; Sparrow's Perfume for the Handkerchief; Glycerino Lotion, for the Face and Hands; Citrate Magnesia—Solution of, etc.; Steele's Table Sauce; Stuart's Sun Pearl, and also manufacture the following Mineral Waters from Liebig's, Bunsen's and Bergmann's Analyses: Kissengen, Vichy, Carlsbad, and Seltzer Water.

PEOPLE will smoke, and the trouble is that half tho time they cannot get decent cigars. Californians like the best of everything, but imported cigars cost a little too much for some of us to indulge in them frequently. Of course, at all times there have been cigars manufactured here, generally ranging in quality from vile to indifferent. Some years ago, it struck MESSRS. WEIL & Co., now of 221, 223, and 225 Front street, who are bye-the-bye, importers of the finest Havana cigars and all brands of tobacco, that whilst the manufacture might be carried on here, the tobacco for the purpose should be imported from Havana. This idea they successfully carried out; appointed an agent in Cuba, and made and make cigars here, undistinguishable from, because precisely as good as the imported article, which pays an enormous duty. They directly employ some 150 men, and their factory is a model of order and neatness, besides being the pioneer establishment of an important industry. They can, of course, furnish fine cigars, at prices much below those of the imported kinds, and make a handsome profit too. The tobacco imported by Weil & Co.—the Vuelta Abajo—is the finest grown, and comes from the western end of the Island of Cuba. Among their foremen workmen are Spaniards and Cubans formerly employed in Havana. The establishment first opened in January, 1867, since which time its success has been of the most decided kind, proving that they had hit the right nail on the head in its inauguration.

IT is a treat to inspect the grand warehouses of KOHLER, CHASE & Co., Importers of Musical Instruments, Fancy articles, Toys, etc., 633 Clay street, (running through to Commercial.) On the lower floor the celebrated Chickering Pianos, (for which the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and Gold Medal were awarded at the Paris Exposition in 1867, as the best in the world:) and the Mason and Hamlin Cabinet, Portable and Metropolitan Organs, for both of which Messrs Kohler, Chase & Co., are sole agents on this coast, are arranged, with an infinite variety of all other kinds of musical instruments. The two upper floors are devoted to the display of all kinds of Toys, Basket ware, Yankee Notions, and Fancy Goods of all varieties. The whole is a perfect little Exposition in itself. The prices for the Hamlin organs have a considerable range, but the plainer styles are excessively cheap, considering the known excellence of the instruments.

R. H. MCDONALD & Co., druggists and general agents, corner of Pine and Sansome streets, and who also have an extensive house at 32 and 34 Commerce street, New York are noted for the purity and reliability of their drugs and preparations. Everything known in the pharmacopœia is to be obtained there. They are the agents for that celebrated tonic Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, manufactured from roots and herbs growing on this coast. They are said to be most efficacious in purifying the blood, and are specially recommended to those suffering from skin diseases. They are not alcoholic bitters, but a genuine medicine, not, however, unpleasant to take.

No more useful invention has been given to the public than KANE'S CONDENSED SOAP, which is stronger by four or five times than any other. In using it for washing, it saves much in labor, and the clothes themselves are not worn out or torn in the process. For removing grease, paint, tar, etc., from fabrics; for cleansing paint work and a score of other purposes, it is unequalled. It is specially adapted for washing flannels, etc., and will not injure the finest laces, cambrics etc. From it several varieties of soap can be manufactured; it is the most portable kind in the market, and specially adapted to the needs of our coast, where the cost of transportation is often so large. It is manufactured by the Standard Soap Company 204 & 206 Sacramento street, where a great assortment of fancy and toilet soaps, washing powders, etc., are also made.

THE great paint, oil, and varnish house of SULLIVAN, KELLY & Co., corner of Front and Pine streets, has long been celebrated for the very high quality of its goods. All the articles required in the painting and glazing trades are to be found in this establishment. Glass of all sizes, and ranging from common window to the finest plate; oils varnishes, alcohol and white lead; colors of all kinds, including the splendid zinc paint of the Vielle Montagne Company, imported from Liege and Paris; the choicest brands of all colors; brushes of the best New York and other manufactures; in short, everything required in their particular business is to be found there. They have also a large assortment of the finest artists' materials, including those from the famous house of Windsor & Newton. Town and country purchasers should inspect their stock, which is in itself a sight.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL is too well known by our traveling public to need any word from us. The accommodations are equal to the best afforded in the largest Eastern and European cities. The table has been justly celebrated for a long time past. This hotel, which could not be more centrally situated, has 400 rooms; baths on every floor; an elevator kept constantly employed; a dining-room which will seat 400 persons at a time, and which is kept open almost continuously till midnight; a billiard saloon 200x50 feet in area, with thirteen tables; a steam laundry, barber's shop, bar, etc. The prices charged are most moderate, and the hotel always secures a large share of the traveling public's patronage, and especially that of foreign visitors.

MARCUS. C. HAWLEY & Co., of New York and San Francisco, have at their warehouses, 108 and 110 Front street, an immense stock of hardware and agricultural implements, They are sole agents for three important specialties, viz: the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, the Burdick Hay Cutter, and the Eureka Gang Plow, and all the latest improved forms of agricultural machinery are to be found in their stores.

MESSRS. RODMOND GIBBONS & Co., of 108 Battery street, are the *sole* agents on this coast for Dupont's Blasting, Cannon, Musket, and Sporting Powders, and several kinds of patent fuses. They are also sole agents for the Winchester Improved Henry Rifles, Carbines, etc., which are capable of discharging eighteen shots in *nine seconds.* Those who have not become familiar with these splendid arms can have no conception of the accuracy and rapidity of their fire. Eighteen cartridges are placed in a groove running down the back of the barrel, and they can be fired off in succession without half a second's interval of time. Although they are undoubtedly the most valuable arms in the world, they are sold at very moderate prices. They can also be used as breech loaders.

SORBIER'S RESTAURANT, 540 Commercial street, is the resort of the *bon vivants* of San Francisco who know that they will get all the luxuries in the market there, served in the most perfect style. Sorbier's Restaurant is conducted on a French basis, but whatever is good in the American, English, Spanish, or any other *cuisine,* is to be obtained there. You get hot plates there. This will hardly be credited, but it is *so.*

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of San Francisco, has become one of the most important local institutions, and as all the money paid into it is invested here, it deserves the full recognition of every Californian who thinks anything of his State. The Company undertakes both Fire and Marine Insurance. Its Capital is $500,000; its surplus $267,115, giving, last January, total assets of $767,115. Losses are paid with the greatest promptness in gold coin. The Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.'s offices are at the S. W. corner of California and Sansome streets.

MESSRS. BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19, Front street, Importers and Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, are the sole agents for a score of specialties, among them, Pitts' Celebrated California Thesher, Wood & Manns' Improved Engine, the Julien Churns, Earl's Patent Steam Pumps, the Excelsior, Champion, Union, and Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, the Sweepstake Gang Plow, etc. Messrs. Baker & Hamilton have a large factory at San Leandro, and have employed forty men there since May, 1868. The establishment includes ten forges, planing machine, foundry, etc. Since its start, they have constructed 2,000 of Surza's Patent Sweepstake Gang Plow—a purely California invention. They are sold at the same price as imported Eastern plows of the same character. Their factory is directly on the line of the C. P. R. R., and they can therefore ship to all points readily, expeditiously, and cheaply. They manufacture any quantity of agricultural implements, etc., besides those above named. They have also warehouses at 9 to 15, J street, Sacramento.

MESSRS. LOCKE & MONTAGUE, Importers of Stoves and Metals, 112 and 114 Battery street, are agents and manufacturers of Hansbrow's Patent Pumps, all kinds of Mining and Mill supplies, cast and wrought iron pipes, brass and plated cocks, plumbing, tinsmens' and mechanics' tools, etc. One of their specialties in stoves is the celebrated "Diamond Rock," the neatest and cheapest cooking stove in the market. The greatest novelty in their line is, however, the Prindle Agricultural Steamer and Farmers' Boiler, which can also be used advantageously by one hundred different trades. It is specially adapted for cooking in quantities for feeding stock, as evidenced by the enormous number of testimonials received by the Patentee and Agents. It is in fact a universal apparatus, and has been found specially adapted for the following purposes: among others, Boiling Sugar, Boiling Soap, Boiling Clothes in Wooden Vessels, etc., Bathing Tubs, Blacking Manufacturers, Boiling Everything, Blue Dye Vats Heating, Beer making, etc., Cooking for Hotels, Cooking for Saloons, Cheese Factories, Carriage Shops, Clothiers, Cabinet Makers, Dyeing Establishments, Distilleries, Extracts, etc., Eating Houses. Fodder Cooking, Green Houses, Germinating Seeds and Plants, Heating explosive or dangerous compounds or substances, Jams, Jellies, etc., Heating Jacket Kettles by Steam, Kiln Drying Fruits, Kiln Drying Hops, Kiln Drying Tobacco, Laundries, Preserving and Canning Fruits, etc., Petroleum Oils, Rendering Lard and Tallow, Steaming Timber, Steaming Barrels, Milk Cans, etc., Steams Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, etc., Tobacco Drying and Flavoring, Tanneries, Wood Preserving, Wool Scouring. A descriptive catalogue of the various sizes, etc., can be obtained from Messrs. Locke & Montague.

MESSRS. TREADWELL & Co., corner Market and Front streets, Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, have the grandest establishment of the kind in our city. They have branch houses in Sacramento, Stockton, and Marysville. Among their specialties, are Hoadley's Portable Steam Engine "Cinderella," (a descriptive pamphlet of which can be obtained from Messrs. Treadwell,) Haines' Headers, (manufactured by Treadwell & Co.); Huie's Gang Plow—a California invention: Hoadley's Threshing Engines and Separators, and Cahoon's Broadcast Seed Sower, constructed both for horse and hand power. The horse machine sows ten to fifteen acres per hour, throwing the wheat sixty feet wide at each passage. All the farm machinery necessary for a California ranch, can be obtained of this firm.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., has been established and in successful operation twenty years, and for eighteen years have had the same President and Secretary. It is now working under low table rates, and all cash premiums, which are lessening every year. Compared with other Companies, it is equal to the best in all the cardinal points necessary to make up a sound, reliable Life Insurance Company.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY is not merely the largest American steamship line on this coast, but in the world. Its Panama line has long been celebrated, and there are rumors afloat that the Company intends building a new line of propellers for the route, in order to reduce the rates on the transportation of freight. Its China monthly line includes some of the most splendid vessels in the world. Our foreign visitors never cease admiring the magnificent accommodations of the "China," the "Great Republic," the "Japan," and the "America." By the establishment of that line the missing link in the steamship voyage round the world has been supplied. For Europeans bound to China, and *vice versa*, the line is the best and the route the most agreeable in the world, having many advantages over that by Suez, with the additional advantage of the connection with the Pacific Railroad. The offices of the Company are at their wharf on the corner of First and Brannan streets.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA having agencies and correspondents at all the principal interior towns on the coast, including Virginia City, Gold Hill, and White Pine, is well known to be one of the best managed and sound institutions of our State. Its splendid and substantial building at the corner of California and Sansome streets, is pointed out to visitors as one of the outward proofs of our material prosperity. It issues letters of credit for all parts of the world, and draws direct on all the leading European, Australian, Japanese and Chinese cities. Its agents in New York, are Messrs. Lees and Waller; in Boston, the Tremont National Bank; in London, the Oriental Bank Corporation. It has a capital of $5,000,000. Its President is D. O. Mills, Esq,, and its Cashier, W. C. Ralston, Esq.

CHARLES BERNARD, No. 707 Sansome street, has by far the largest and finest Coffee and Spice Mills in the State. His Coffee and Spices are justly celebrated for their purity and excellence, and have taken First Premiums at all the State and Mechanics' Fairs where exhibited. None but the choicest materials are used in the Factory.

FOR the very choicest, as well as all branches of plain book-binding, blank books, etc., there is no better or more reliable house in the city than that of BARTLING & KIMBALL, 505 Clay street. They profess to compete with anybody, and do their work at Eastern rates. Orders by mail, or express from the country, very promptly filled.

CHAS. D. CARTER, the well known Real Estate Agent, of 410 California street, has houses and lots in all parts of the City and State for sale. His "Real Estate Circular," published every month, has become the recognized organ for real estate transactions, and all properties for disposal, put in his hands are advertised in it free of charge.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements

AND

HARDWARE,

Sole Agents for

Pitt's Celebrated California Threshers—only Thresher sold the past two seasons to any extent, Wood & Mann's Improved Engines, Julien Churns, Earl's Patent Steam Pumps, Gale's Copper Strip Feed Cutters—best and cheapest, Excelsior Mower and Reaper, Champion Mower and Reaper, Union Mower, Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Sweepstake Gang Plow—Improved

The only saleable and useful Gang on the Coast.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

13 to 19 Front Street, San Francisco. | 9 to 15 J Street, Sacramento.

Manufactory "Sweepstake Plow Co.," San Leandro.

FIREMAN'S FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY,

S. W. corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - - - -	$500,000.00
Surplus, - - - - -	267,115.63
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, Gold,	$767,115.63

Losses Promptly Paid in U. S. Gold Coin.

D. J. STAPLES.....President.
G. T. LAWTON.....Vice-President.
CHARLES R. BOND.....Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1868.] [ESTABLISHED 1868.

KANE'S

ORIGINAL

CONDENSED SOAP

WASHES WITHOUT RUBBING.

EQUALLY GOOD IN HARD OR SALT WATER.

One box of KANE'S CONDENSED SOAP is equal to five boxes of Common Soap, saving at least 75 per cent. in transportation.

Saves Three-fourths of the Labor, Wear and Tear of Clothes.

For the TOILET, BATH, or REMOVING GREASE, PAINT, TAR, PITCH, from Fabrics, or CLEANING PAINT WORK, etc., KANE'S CONDENSED SOAP has no equal.

KANE'S CONDENSED SOAP

Contains NO RESINOUS SUBSTANCES and is especially adapted to Washing FLANNELS and WOOLEN GOODS of Every Description, rendering them bright and soft as new without shrinking and will not injure in any way the finest MUSLINS, CAMBRICS or LACES.

Put up in Boxes of 20 bars, 18 lbs., with full directions on each Box.

One Bar makes Two Gallons of Beautiful White Soft Soap, requiring only from 5 to 10 minutes to make it.

KANE'S RAILROAD TOILET SOAP; KANE'S CONCENTRATED ERASIVE SOFT SOAP, all made from the CONDENSED.

None Genuine without Signature.

Andrew J. Kane

MANUFACTURED BY THE

STANDARD SOAP CO.,

The Oldest and Only Factory that manufactures the Original Washing Powders, and a full line of Fancy and Toilet Soaps,

204 AND 206 SACRAMENTO STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares

FROM

AUSTRALASIA, CHINA AND JAPAN

TO

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

THE GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ALL RAIL ROUTE

VIA

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LINE

IS NOW IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER FROM

SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY

Making Prompt Connection with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States, for all the Cities of the

United States and Canada,

CONNECTING AT NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to

England, France and all European Ports

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 Days and 6 Hours; to Chicago, 5 Days and 6 Hours;

To NEW YORK, 6 DAYS and 20 HOURS.

Silver Palace Sleeping Coaches,

Second to none in the world, are run daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and Intermediate Points. These Drawing-Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor, and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, etc. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

Children not over Twelve (12) Years of Age, Half Fare; under Five (5) Years of Age, Free.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE Per Full Passenger, Free. **50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE** Per Half Passenger, Free.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE, **422** CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Freights from San Francisco to New York and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at Low Rates. Mark Goods care C. P. R. R.

T. E. SICKLES, Gen'l Supt. U. P. R. R. **A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt. C. P. R. R.**

FRAS. COLTON, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento, Cal.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

From New York to Japan and China, via Panama and San Francisco.

One of the following named Steamers leaves New York on the 4th and 20th of each month :

Alaska, 4000 tons **Arizona,** 3000 tons, **Rising Star,** 3000 tons,
Henry Chauncey, 3000 tons, **Ocean Queen,** 3000 tons.

Connecting at Panama with Steamers—

Constitution, 4000 tons. **Colorado, 4000 tons.**
Sacramento, 3000 " **Montana, 3000 "**

One of the following named steamers :

Great Republic, Japan, China, and America, 4000 tons each,

leaves San Francisco for Hong Kong on the 1st of each month, touching at Yokohama, Japan, and connecting with the company's Steamers for Shanghae and ports in the Inland Sea of Japan.

Steamers leave Hong Kong on the 12th, on the return trip, and *San Francisco for New York on the 3d and 18th of each month.*

Time between New York and San Francisco, 22 days. Between San Francisco and Hong Kong, 30 days. Between San Francisco and Yokohama, 22 days.

ALLAN McLANE, Pres't, N. Y.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, S. L. PHELPS, } Vice-Pres'ts, N. Y.
F. R. BABY, Agent, "
WM. RATHBUN, Agents, Aspinwall.

D. M. CORWINE, Agent, Panama.
GEO. E. LANE, Agent, Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent, Shanghae.
T. A. HARRIS, Agent, Hong Kong.

Office in San Francisco, at Company's Wharf, foot First and Brannan Streets.

ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

TREADWELL & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

Agricultural Goods,

AND HARDWARE,

COR. MARKET AND FREMONT STS. SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for

Hoadley's Threshing Engines, (best in use,) Russell's Improved Threshers, (best in use,) Haines' Headers, with patent adjustable Seat, (made by Wood—no other Headers have this Seat), Wood's Prize Mowers, Kirby's Self-Rake Reapers, Cahoon's Power and Hand Seed Sowers, Treadwell's Gang Plow—Haine's Patent.

Rope, Nails, and a full Stock of Hardware.

FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS!

CHARLES BERNARD,

FAMILY

Coffee and Spice Mills,

No. 707 SANSOME STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

These Mills have been in operation for six years, and are well known throughout the entire country of the Pacific Coast. The purity of the coffee and spices which they turn out has commended them to families and hotels, where their popularity is unbounded. They are neither drugged, sanded nor mixed, but are manufactured from the clean berry, without the addition of any foreign matter, whatever.

The coffee and spices of these Mills have taken first premiums at all the State and Mechanics' Fairs where they were exhibited. They were awarded first premiums at the Mechanics' Fairs of 1865 and 1868, and three first premiums from the State Agricultural Fair of 1868.

None but the choicest Manila, Java and Costa Rica berries are used in the manufacture of the Chartres Coffee ; millions of pounds of which have thus far found a ready market. The berries are all picked and cleaned before roasting. A large annual shipment of the coffee and spices is made to Nevada, Utah, Oregon and Washington Territory, in addition to the vast quantities used in the California trade. A steady increase of patronage has compelled an enlargement of the facilities of these mills, and a considerable addition to the number of hands employed.

The proprietor, Charles Bernard, also conducts an extensive business in Cream of Tartar, Saleratus and Carbonate of Soda.

Those who have used the Chartres Coffee prefer it to that which is roasted, ground and made into a drinking beverage in their own families.

THE GREAT RETAIL DRUG HOUSE

Of the Pacific Coast.

JAMES G. STEELE & CO.

Chemists and Apothecaries

IMPORT AND SELL DIRECTLY FROM

EASTERN AND EUROPEAN MARKETS,

No. 521 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

STEELE'S GLYCERINE LOTION and GRINDELIA LOTION

FOR THE CURE OF POISON OAK.

Buena Vista Vinicultural Society

OFFICE, 409 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

MESSRS. AUGER & CHRISTIANSEN, IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VINEYARDS AND CELLARS, - - - - SONOMA.

Orders respectfully solicited for WHITE and RED WINES, and PURE BRANDY.

Special attention is called to their SPARKLING NATIONAL GRAPE, which received Honorable Mention at the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

CALIFORNIA GRAPE WINE

VINEGAR WORKS,

Corner Market and Brady Streets.

D. R. PROVOST, - - MANAGER.

OFFICE: 325 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.

(Successors to D. J. Oliver,)

IMPORTERS OF

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC.

Corner of Front and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[From the Alta California, May 10, 1867.]

"The first floor of this importing establishment is completely packed, from ground well nigh to the ceiling. with a vast assortment of paints, brushes, paraffine and castor, olive and other oils. One side is occupied with shelves, upon which a large stock of Winsor & Newton's artists' materials are arranged. In the second story is to be found a very large and varied supply of French and English glass, including crystal-sheet double-thick—a superior article, used for windows. The glass is of all sizes, from 8x10 to 40x60. Sullivan, Kelly & Co. are agents for the leading and most celebrated factories in Belgium and England. They keep on hand a full stock of Chance, Brothers & Co.'s window glass, which has obtained a reputation for excellence that extends all over the world. The basement is an immense receptacle for numberless barrels and cases of oil—linseed (boiled and raw), lard, sperm, neatsfoot, coal (which is a large item in the stock), and China oil—the latter is used for illuminating purposes, and, it is said, as an article of food by the natives of that country. Here are stored, also, large quantities of Tilden's varnishes, alcohol in cases, and Jules' white lead, in tierces and kegs containing twenty-five and fifty pounds. The basement is provided with tanks for boiled oils, There are also vessels for pressing sperm oil, and preparing it in suitable quantities for sale.

Zinc, Paints, Leads.

"Among the commodities Sullivan, Kelly & Co. import in large quantities may be mentioned Vielle Montagne Company's French zinc, which for a time was employed as a substitute for English and American white leads. It is imported from Liege and Paris, and, when ground in oil, is reported to be the most economical white paint manufactured, either for inside finishing or for ordinary house painting. In addition to French zinc, they have in their establishment ample supplies of Atlantic, Jewett & Son's, and "Z in diamond" brand of English white lead, which are considered the best that come to this market. In reference to paints in general, it has to be stated that parties most particular in having their work done well bestow their patronage upon this house. The best description of paint is known by its evenness of surface, solidity of body, pureness of color, and, generally, by good covering qualities. The paints used in the buildings of the Pacific Insurance Company and Bank of California were obtained from this establishment.

Brushes and Artists' Materials.

"The house is quite complete in supply of the very numerous descriptions of articles, such as brushes (J. J. Adams', of New York, manufacture, principally), and artists' materials. To enumerate them would occupy entirely too much space, allusion can only be made to the several classes.

"The locality of the establishment is very favorable, being at the same time central and in proximity to the water front, and the great thoroughfares where trade has made its firmest and most appropriate footing."

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO.

Corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco.

BOOK-BINDING

AND

Blank Book Manufacturing,

In all its Branches, at Eastern Rates,

BY

Bartling & Kimball,

505 Clay Street, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the Country, by Mail or Express, promptly attended to.

BLAKE, ROBBINS & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

BOOK, NEWS, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Bags, Card Stock, Straw Paper, Straw and Binders' Boards,

Black and Colored Inks, Bronzes, &c.

516 Sacramento and 519 Commercial Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Francis Blake,
James Moffitt,
Chas. F. Robbins, } San Francisco.
James W. Towne, New York.

New York Office, 18 & 20 Vesey Street.

GEO. T. HAWLEY, San Francisco.

M. C. HAWLEY, New York.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER,
BURDICK HAY CUTTER,
And EUREKA GANG PLOW,

Nos. 108 and 110 Front Street,

San Francisco.

WEIL & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Cigars and Tobacco,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

HAVANA CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 221, 223 AND 225 FRONT STREET,

Southwest corner Front and Sacramento Streets,

San Francisco.

RODMOND GIBBONS & CO.

108 Battery Street, San Francisco,

SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR

Dupont's Celebrated Blasting, Cannon, Musket and Sporting

POWDER,

WINCHESTER'S (Improved Henry) Repeating Rifles, Carbines, Rifled Muskets, and Fixed Ammunition, capable of discharging 18 shots in nine seconds.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND PACIFIC FUSE COMPANY'S Never Failing Safety Fuse.

Sorbier's Restaurant,

540 COMMERCIAL ST., IMMEDIATELY BELOW MONTGOMERY,

J. E. SORBIER, PROPRIETOR.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn. Organized A. D. 1850. Assets over $7,750,000.

CHARLES H. DENISON, GENERAL AGENT for STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Office in San Francisco, 331 Montgomery Street.

Chas. D. Carter,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office of "Chas. D. Carter's Real Estate Circular," No. 410 CALIFORNIA STREET, Two Doors West of the Bank of California, San Francisco.

Houses and Lots for Sale in all parts of the City. Country Property Bought and Sold.



Prindle's Non-Explosive

Agricultural Steamer

AND

Farmer's Boiler

OR

General Cooking, Heating, and Steaming Apparatus.

Locke & Montague,

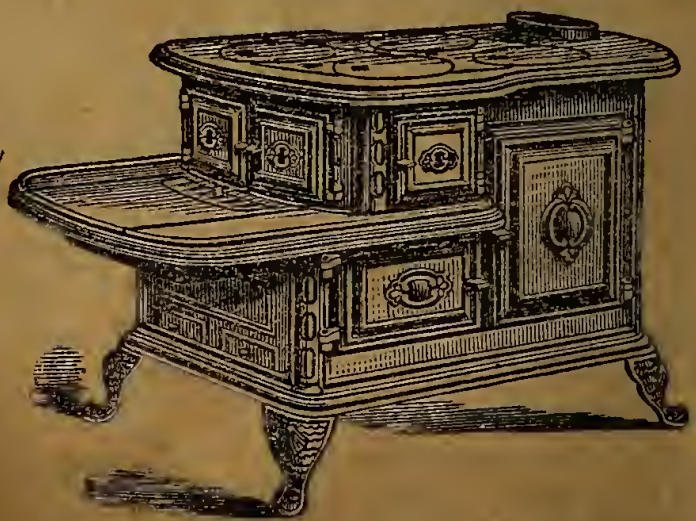
Importers of Stoves and Metals,

Nos. 112 & 114 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Celebrated

Diamond Rock,



The Neatest, Cheapest and Best Cooking Stove in the Market.